THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet Confirmed by the Senate.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Effect of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural in the South and in the North.

Sensation in Alabama and Louisiana.

The Message Regarded as a Declaration of War.

Arrival of One of the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy.

Congratulatory Visits to President Lincoln and General Scott.

Resignation of Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court.

THE GRAND INAUGURATION BALL.

Departure of Ex-President Buchanan and Suite for Wheatland,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEW CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, which originally appeared in the HERALD two weeks since, was finally determined upon at eleven o'clock this forenoon, and was sent to the Senate at one o'clock this afternoon.

It will be arranged in the following order:—

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.
Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.
Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.
Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.
Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.
Edward Bates, Attorney General.

All the skill and ingenuity of Thurlow Weed has availed nothing. The fight has been going on all night, but Mr. Lincoln was too much for Weed & Co. He issued his ultimatum last night that if Mr. Chase went out Mr. Seward must go also. If the latter remained in Mr. Chase must also remain. From this determination Mr. Lincoln would not budge an inch; he put his foot down. Mr. Hamlin has been in favor of giving Mr. Welles the Navy, upon the ground that New England furnishes a large majority of the sailors, and hence ought to have [illegible] Navy, precisely as North Carolina [illegible] to have it because that State raised tar, pitch and turpentine.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Now that the Cabinet is officially announced the pent up feelings of the various cliques that squabbled about its construction are being ventilated. Weed makes no concealment of his chagrin at the appointment of Chase. Cameron evidently thinks it a rather bitter pill. Horace Greeley is striding about with the air of a conqueror. This evening he was surrounded in the hall of Willard's by a congratulatory crowd of his private friends.

Until the very hour of the executive session this afternoon countless rumors of substitutions, transpositions and breakages were afloat. It is certain that the contending factions were on the lookout until the last moment lest one should steal a march on the other. The opponents of Chase were especially relentless in their efforts. Last evening a caucus of the friends of Chase was held in Montgomery Blair's rooms, and Karl Schurz was despatched to the White House at a late hour to ask Chase's appointment. Then Mr. Lincoln did not give any definite assurances, and hence many believed Sherman the coming man.

Seward did not personally engage in the Cabinet muss, but had the fighting done by his squire, Weed.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Notwithstanding the powerful efforts of the conservatives to induce Lincoln to keep Chase and Blair out of the Cabinet, he succumbed to the radicals, and the slate remains as at first decided on. It is generally conceded that it is now not a homogeneous Cabinet, and that it will not hold together two months. Everything was said and done to persuade Lincoln to change his programme, but all was of no avail.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The Cabinet, forwarded to the HERALD early to-day, was confirmed by the Senate, in extraordinary secret session, this afternoon. Although it dissatisfies Weed & Co., it gives great satisfaction to the mass of republicans, and is conceded by all to be a strong and able Cabinet. They will be severally inducted into office and assume control of the several departments respectively assigned to them.

The quarrel about the construction of the Cabinet has been entirely outside of the men who compose it and against their wishes. If an impression exists among the people that there is ill feeling between any two members of the Cabinet, it is a great mistake. No man has entered less into the discussion than Mr. Chase. He would not authorize one of his numerous friends to intercede in his behalf. Mr. Lincoln knew him to be a strong man, an honorable competitor with himself and Mr. Seward at Chicago, and the representative of the democratic and free soil wing of the republican party. Hence he insisted that it was vital to the perfect harmony of the party to have Mr. Chase in the Cabinet.

The position of Secretary of War is perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Cameron. It is one of the two places originally offered him by Mr. Lincoln.

THE APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The following distinguished place seekers have their papers ready for filing:—

Mission to England—Tom Corwin, John P. Hale.
Prussia—Gustavus Koerner, N. B. Judd, of Illinois.
Sardinia—George P. Marsh, Anson Burlingame, Karl Schurz.
Spain—R. H. Dana, Jr., Wm. C. Bryant.
Austria—Chevalier Webb.
Consul to London—W. S. Schouler, of Boston.
Honolulu—James A. Dix, of the Boston *Journal*.
Callao—J. C. Abbott, New Hampshire.

John C. Fremont will be offered the mission to France; Cassius M. Clay that to Russia; Schurz is backed up by Seward and the entire teutonic element. If he goes Koerner will be left out.

A. E. Barney, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is setting his friends to work for the Marshalship of this District. They will end it up hill business. W. S. Wood is said to be in for the same place. His chances are poor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AGAIN MORE TRANQUIL.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

General Scott, though yesterday fatigued by his duties, is to-day fresh, and thinks the Capital safe.

The barricaded passage ways provided for the President's secure ingress and egress at the Capitol have been taken away. The city, however, still appears like a military camp.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Bench, has resigned his seat. He belongs to Alabama.

THE EFFECT OF THE INAUGURAL IN THE SOUTH.

THE EFFECT IN MONTGOMERY AND NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was received here yesterday in three hours from Washington. It is regarded as incongruous and contradictory relative to constitutional rights. The assertion that the ordinances of the seceded States are void, and their acts insurrectionary, coupled with the determination to hold, occupy and possess the government property, and to collect revenue, are received as an open declaration of war. The assertion that no blood will be shed and no invasion made unless the South resists, is ridiculed.

Despatches to-day from Montgomery universally concede war to be inevitable. The Southern Congress was engaged in organizing a standing army of ten thousand men. Eight thousand men can at once be placed on a movable war footing.

The *Picayune* of to-day states that a precedent exists for the South to regard any attempt at coercion as a declaration of war, by the act of Congress, in 1846, declaring in preamble that "war exists by the act of Mexico."

THE FEELING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5, 1861.

Our community has not been disappointed, and exhibited very little feeling on the subject. They are content to leave Mr. Lincoln and the inaugural in the hands of Jefferson Davis and the Congress of the Confederate States.

THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5, 1861.

There was a debate in the Convention to-day on Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address. The secessionists are death on the inaugural and are for hard blows, and this feeling is apparent among the people; but the Union men will oppose hasty action in the Convention, and, perhaps, prevent the passage of the ordinance of secession.

The *Whig* (conservative) says:—The policy indicated toward the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the united South.

The *Enquirer* (secessionist) says:—No action of our Convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must fight.

The *Dispatch* remarks:—Every border State ought to go out of the Union in twenty-four hours.

Despatches from Staunton state that the inaugural was received with universal dissatisfaction. Resistance to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

The inaugural creates intense excitement. The secessionists regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war. The Union men say but little, but evidently are disappointed.

There was intense excitement on the reception of the inaugural. Hundreds, hitherto for the Union, avowed boldly for revolution if the Convention does not immediately pass the secession ordinance.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 5, 1861.

The *Gazette* (Union) says the inaugural is not such a one as it wished, nor such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom Mr. Lincoln speaks of as dissatisfied in the South.

The *Sentinel* (secession) says the positions taken are a declaration of war, laying down doctrines which would reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North as a section.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, March 5, 1861.

So far as known most of the contents are satisfactorily received, especially relating to forts and the collection of the revenue, because they are supposed to favor coercion.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., March 5, 1861.

The inaugural was received at this place and throughout this section with indignation.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5, 1861.

The inaugural was favorably received by the Unionists. They think it does well for Lincoln, though they don't approve of all of it. The disunionists are dissatisfied with it.

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, if reported correctly, is universally condemned. Tennessee will fight him to the bitter end.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY AND MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6, 1861.

The opinions on the inaugural at Nashville are unfavorable. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln is determined to retake the forts and forcibly collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by its reception at Washington. The people are awaiting the document in full.

At Jackson and Columbus, Mississippi, and Tuscumbia, Alabama, it is considered a declaration of war.

At Vicksburg it is regarded unfavorably and generally considered a silly production.

In this city the Union men are rather favorably impressed, but the sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy think it a declaration of war.

THE EFFECT OF THE INAUGURAL IN THE NORTH.

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The inaugural receives as many different constructions as there are minds to apply them. It is regarded as a reflex of the Lincoln mind—dexterous, adroit, meaning much to the crowd, but carefully justified, carefully qualified, in every expression. He will enforce the laws and possess the public property in all the States, if circumstances hereafter will warrant it. That is, he will perform his whole duty if it be politic to do so.

It is generally admitted that the inaugural is a full admission of the necessity of amending the constitution. It states that the only differences than can exist are upon the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories; and because the constitution is not express on that point, democrats and conservative men are availing themselves of this important annunciation, and are organizing rapidly upon it. The movement is participated in by Judge Douglas, Andrew Johnson, John Cochrane, Governor Stevens, and many others, members of Congress and other conservative men of all parties. Their rallying cry and signal of organization is to all who are in favor of such amendments to the constitution as will banish the slavery controversy from the halls of Congress and the arena of federal politics, and thereby preserve the peace of the country and perpetuate the Union of the States. This is the only plank of the great Union party that is now coming into existence. Its declared object of peace and the preservation of the Union will absorb the conservative men everywhere, and smash up the Legislatures and political organizations of the impracticables.

Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, will, at the earliest moment, bestow upon the inaugural an able critical analysis, and disclose its peculiarly vulnerable points. It is confidently anticipated that the whole country can be rallied to this new movement for tranquility and union.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

A new administration is born. Brutus did not appear, and Abraham Lincoln lives in the White House. Yesterday was a great day for the historian. Never before did so many people assemble to witness the inauguration of a President. At least twenty thousand persons were present.

The General-in-Chief of the army of the United States was not a mere guest in the civil procession, but, like the Duke of Wellington in 1848, when a rising of the Chartist faction was anticipated on some public occasion, was on duty in uniform, watching the "movement of the waters" at the head of the troops. The representatives of every foreign Power present in Washington were present, and their gay uniforms and souvenirs of monarchical government contrasted strongly with the republican simplicity everywhere visible around them. Every member of the Supreme bench was also present.

During the delivery of the inaugural all the candidates who opposed Mr. Lincoln during the recent canvass—Messrs. Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge—listened attentively, as did every person who could hear him. Mr. Lincoln spoke with a clear voice and with a degree of earnestness that attracted the attention of every one. It may be truly said that no man ever had a more critical audience.

On the conclusion of his address, and after he had taken the oath, Chief Justice Taney took the hand of Mr. Lincoln, and shaking it warmly, expressed his pleasure at the effort. Mr. Buchanan, while he did not express a hasty opinion about the sentiments of the message, did not appear to object to the message as a whole. Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, also shook the President elect heartily by the hand. Mr. Wigfall, on the contrary, was of the opinion that it meant war. Quite a number, however, whom I have met from the border States, express themselves as willing to stand upon its doctrines. There is a great difference of opinion as regards the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and probably no man ever entered the Presidential chair surrounded with more difficulty or opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The discussion of the inaugural is still the main occupation of political gossipers. The republicans continue unanimous in its praise. Horace Greeley, Sumner, King, Hale and Trumbull all say it is exactly the thing wanted.

There is likewise no doubt that very many of the leaders of the opposition are also satisfied with its general tenor. Senators Douglas and Johnson, of Tennessee, and Representatives Etheridge and Harris, and others, are known to have expressed their approbation. The border States men seem to think that they can fight and win the Union battle with it. *Per contra*, there was a good deal of swearing about its coercion squints at Brown's to-day.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 5, 1861.

Among the members of Assembly now here, the republicans are loud in the praise of the inaugural, and the general opinion among them is that it indicates a conservative policy in the Cabinet and avoidal of any chance of collision.

The democratic members endorse, almost without exception, the position of the *Atlas and Argus*, and believe the attempt to enforce the revenue laws must lead to collision and war.

At a meeting of the Republican Council of One Hundred of this city, held this evening, Wm. G. Wood was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Strong resolutions were passed approving the inaugural of President Lincoln, in favor of the Union, against any compromise that would lower the standard of the republican party and the principles promulgated in the Chicago platform.

The inaugural of President Lincoln is received here—and apparently throughout the State generally—with satisfaction, although there are some conflicting views as to the interpretation of the policy it foreshadows, and some partial hostility to its positions. In the chamber of the State Executive it has been the subject of conversation during the day. Governor Morgan regards it with favor, deeming its tone indicative of a conservative policy, and regarding its very style, objected to as crude by some, as an evidence that President Lincoln leans on himself alone, and is ready to speak his own sentiments to the people in his own way. He believes that the commercial interests of New York would be better satisfied with the endorsement of compromise, but will find satisfaction in his approval of the holding of a national Convention, and in his clear, explicit declaration in favor of delivering up fugitive slaves.

The *Atlas and Argus* attacks the message as a weak, rambling, loose, gaunted and as inviting civil war. It says Mr. Lincoln assumes the responsibility of revolutionizing the federal government, and making it an instrument of force instead of opinion. True, he asserts that the [illegible] But how? He will undertake, with the army and navy, to capture the forts and collect the revenues in those States, and if the people resist they will be treated as insurgents, and will be regarded as commencing civil war.

The *Atlas and Argus* of to-morrow morning takes the further position that, in denying the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon Congress and the Executive, President Lincoln is guilty of usurpation, and places himself on the platform of the higher law instead of the constitution. It says if he will pledge himself to maintain the rights of Southern citizens and their property in the Territories, Northern citizens of all parties will sustain him in defending the federal property.

The *Statesman*, the organ of the radicals, regards the inaugural as indicative of the determination to enforce the laws. It says Mr. Lincoln affirms his devotion to all the tenets of that platform of principles, upon which he secured the votes of the people. In doing so he solemnly declares the honesty and the patriotism of his party, and disavows all sympathy and concert of action with that class of politicians who make principles subservient to personal needs, and who stand ready to ignore party professions of fundamental principles for temporary results.

The *Evening Journal* is entirely satisfied, and lauds the inaugural highly as sound, conservative and patriotic. It says no message was ever received with greater favor. It is universally conceded to be alike clear, compact and impressive, equally firm and conciliatory. Every sentence bears the impress of full and exalted patriotism, and affords unmistakeable evidence of his purpose to go to the very verge of his constitutional duty to reconcile conflicting interests, to restore harmony to the Union and to bring back the seceding States to their allegiance to the republic. The *Journal* thinks, further, that the inaugural foreshadows the conciliatory spirit which will govern his administration, and presents solid grounds upon which to base the hope that ere long the dark war clouds which hang over the republic will be dispersed by the rising sun of fraternal fellowship and peace.

BUFFALO, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural gives universal satisfaction to democrats as well as to republicans.

The *Courier* (democratic) has a quite approbatory article in reference to the inaugural, and thinks it ought to be satisfactory to the border States. It says:—We are on the whole gratified with the tone and temper of the address. It is moderate, decided, and not without positive merit. A more difficult task was never imposed upon living man—the production of a document which should satisfy the Union sentiment of the country in the present crisis, and at the same time not afford additional fuel to the glowing flames of secession and revolution. It must be remembered also that the fact of the division of the republican party into unionists and disunionists imposed an additional burden on Mr. Lincoln. He could no more satisfy the radicals of his own party than the secessionists. He has wisely not attempted to do either. He has declared his positions, in the main, in a manly, straightforward way.

The *Express* (republican) defers comment, but says, let it suffice now for an indication of our feeling that we pronounce the inaugural message to be just such a document as we expected from the Abraham Lincoln for whom we cast our vote.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (republican) says it is to our mind all that could be desired or expected. That our fellow citizens in the border States will coincide in this opinion we can scarcely doubt, and should the self-constituted authorities which now pretend to govern the seceded States not succeed in preventing the dissemination of the address within their borders, we feel confident that its influence must have the effect to inspirit the conservatives there and convince the destructives also that, if war and bloodshed are to ensue, they must, in the emphatic language of President Lincoln, be of their own creation; but we feel that the soothing effect of such manly, such patriotic and such fatherly sentiments as are uttered by President Lincoln will prove like oil upon the waters, and eventually calm the public mind.

ROCHESTER, March 5, 1861.

The *Democrat* (republican) says of the manner in which the inaugural was received there:—It was gratifying to hear the expressions of approval which broke forth when the address was read. The moderation which characterized it, and the firmness of the President's language, were the subjects of the most unqualified praise. The people recognized at once the fact that at last the government had passed into the hands of a man and a statesman, one who disdained alike the dictates of passion and the counsels of cowardice. The streets were full of pleasant faces, and words of cheerfulness and hope were freely exchanged. Even the most ultra democrats seemed to rejoice that the ship of State was no longer under the guidance of an imbecile and dotard, if not an actual traitor. We have never known a public document so eagerly sought for or so heartily welcomed and admired in Rochester.

OSWEGO, March 5, 1861.

The *Palladium* (democratic) says its tone is generally moderate, but it fails to suggest any proposition or policy of settlement of the national difficulties.

SYRACUSE, March 5, 1861.

The *Journal* (republican) thinks while the inaugural is mild, conciliatory and eminently patriotic, it is yet sufficiently decisive and firm.

The *Courier* (democratic) finds fault with the inaugural, but defers extended comment.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5, 1861.

The republicans of all shades are delighted with President Lincoln's inaugural. It satisfies the independent Union men of all parties, and few or none are found to object to its temper or position.

The border slave States men almost generally condemn the inaugural. There is, however, a difference of opinion among them, some saying it is capable of two constructions, war or peace, and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. Lincoln will pursue. The republicans endorse the inaugural, nearly all enthusiastically. Other classes regard the inaugural favorably.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1861.

The inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was published in this city in extras last evening.

The *Post* (neutral) regards it, with the exception of a few inelegancies of expression, as a highly respectable paper. It infers, from the general tone of the address, that his administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present national troubles.

The *Times* (democrat) says that the whole message appears to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair. The general purport of the message forces the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln has resolved to force his doctrine upon the country at the point of the bayonet. The article concludes by saying that "Our own conviction is, that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days, or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is, that Mr. Lincoln will not do as he says."

The *Tribune* (republican) is quite sure that no document can be found among American State papers embodying more wisdom and higher patriotism, breathing kindlier feelings to all sections of the country, or stamped with a firmer purpose to maintain the Union and constitution inviolate, than the inaugural address of President Lincoln.

The *Democrat* (Wentworth's paper) experiences a feeling of delicacy in giving its views in regard to the inaugural, but as it neither wishes nor expects anything at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, it can give the document its unqualified admiration.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 5, 1861.

The President's inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and was sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties.

The *Republican* (Douglas democrat) says, "We fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms and party politics aside; but its guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the republicans who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will depend upon the putting into practice of the ideas advanced that will test the question, be it one of expediency or right, whether the ports can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed."

The *Democrat* (republican) says:—"We can only say this [illegible] country, both in point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest degree."

The *News* (Bell and Everett) defers comment until the official copy is received.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, March 5, 1861.

The inaugural was published here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in extras. It was well received by all parties, with a few exceptions. It is regarded as a very sensible and judicious document, and has produced a most favorable expression of opinion. It is generally conceded that he has laid down the only policy for himself he could have done and be consistent with his duty and official oath, and in doing so has mingled mildness with firmness admirably.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, March 5, 1861.

The inaugural was published here last evening. The republicans are in raptures over it, and the democrats apparently find little to condemn.

The *Advertiser* (republican) of this morning says Mr. Lincoln's position is such as will meet a cordial response in every patriotic heart in the land, and claims that while he is temperate and conciliatory towards the South, he proposes no concession.

The *Free Press* (democrat) fears from the temper of the inaugural, and the construction of the Cabinet, we shall have the secession of the border States and war, while the seceded States will receive it as a declaration of war and prepare for war.

CLEVELAND, March 5, 1861.

The republicans here are greatly pleased with the inaugural. The democratic paper considers it certain to cause the secession of the border States.

KANSAS.

WYANDOT, March 4, 1861.

The bells are ringing, thirty four guns are being fired, and there is general rejoicing in honor of the inauguration of President Lincoln.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1861.

The papers generally view the inaugural as a mild though firm expression of lofty manliness and statesmanship.

The *Pennsylvanian*, on the contrary, calls it discreditable, unworthy of the President, a weak declaration of war against the seceded States, a tiger's claw concealed under the fur of Sewardism.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5, 1861.

A national salute was fired in this city yesterday afternoon in honor of Lincoln's inauguration. The inaugural gives great satisfaction to the republicans, and many leading democrats do not hesitate to speak well of it. They like its straightforward, manly tone and the assurance that it gives that the government will be firmly administered and the Union of all the States preserved.

MAINE.

BATH, Me., March 5, 1861.

Thirty-four guns were fired in honor of President Lincoln.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT—GENERAL SCOTT AND SECRETARY HOLT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Several State delegations this morning, at different times, paid their respects to President Lincoln. Prominent among them were those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The latter, as did the former, assembled in the East room, when Mr. Lincoln making his appearance, Mr. Hanscomb introduced Hon. Charles R. Train who, in briefly addressing Mr. Lincoln, said Massachusetts had read his inaugural and would stand by it, and that from none would it meet with a more cordial support than from the old Bay State. Mr. Lincoln, replying, said substantially:—

"I am thankful for this renewed assurance of kind feeling, and confidence and support of the old Bay State, in so far as you, Mr. Chairman, have expressed in behalf of those whom you represent, your sanction of what I have enunciated in my inaugural address. This is very grateful to my feelings. The object was one of great delicacy. In presenting my views at the opening of an administration, under the peculiar circumstances attending my entrance upon the official duties connected with the government, I studied all the points with great anxiety and presented them with whatever of ability and sense of justice I could bring to bear. If it meet the approbation of our good friends in Massachusetts, I shall be exceedingly gratified, while I hope it will meet the approbation of friends everywhere. I am thankful for the expressions of those who have voted with us, and like every other man of you, I like them certainly as I do others. (Laughter.) As President, in the administration of the government, I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another—(cries of "Good")—nor one section from another. I shall be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts and others who have thus far supported me in these national views still to support me in carrying them out. Mr. Lincoln excused himself from further remarks on account of pressing business, and therefore retired without further ceremony than a farewell bow.

General Scott and Secretary Holt were also visited. To the greetings of the Pennsylvania delegation General Scott made a brief, patriotic and friendly speech. Mr. Holt expressed himself honored by the visit, and his regret that the brief time he had occupied in the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country in this time of troubles.

The first of the new regime at the White House was very animated. Delegations from nearly all the Northern States called on the President, who made short, humorous speeches, and shook hands with them all. The Illinoisans called nearly seven hundred strong and were most cordially received. Mrs. Lincoln also went through the ordeal of receiving them.

Mr. Seward called on Mr. Lincoln before breakfast, and all the other Cabinet officers in the course of the afternoon.

At eight o'clock P. M. Mr. Lincoln attended the wedding of a daughter of Amos Tuck, whom he gave away. He returned to the White House, after staying half an hour, and spent the remainder of the evening in a select circle of Illinois friends, many of whom will leave for home to-morrow.

After the Massachusetts men now on a visit here, one hundred and fifty strong, visited Mr. Lincoln, they called upon General Scott, General Wool, Mr. Holt and Mr. Seward. Adjutant General Schouler introduced the delegation to General Scott, who responded in a speech expressing his confidence in the new administration and congratulating the country upon the happy result of yesterday, and the great fact it demonstrated that we now have a government.

General Wool, who happened to be at General Scott's residence, was called for, and returned his thanks. Nine cheers were then given for Scott, nine for Wool, and three for the Union.

Judge Davis returns on Monday next. He is nearly bored to death by office hunters, who think recommendations with his signature as good as a commission.

The city was considerably depleted of strangers to-day, but place hunters remain in undiminished numbers, and are getting ready for an onslaught on the President and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

State delegations have all day been calling on the President and General Scott and other distinguished gentlemen. General Scott, in addressing the Illinoisans this afternoon, exhorted them to stand by the Union, and to cherish feelings of fraternity towards all citizens.

Representative Lovejoy, who occupies apartments in the same house with General Scott, was called out, and said, among other things, that Scott saved the Union in 1832 and 1860, paying an eloquent tribute to his bravery and patriotism.

The newly confirmed Cabinet are overcrowded to-night with visitors.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Crawford, one of the Commissioners from the Confederate States, has arrived here. He will wait for his colleagues before beginning his negotiations.

It is understood that the present administration will decline any conference with the Commissioners. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural clearly defines what his policy will be in regard to the seceding States. He regards them as still in the Union, and will treat them accordingly.

The statement that an Ambassador had been appointed to proceed to Washington is untrue. None will be appointed until the Commissioners shall have made their report to the government.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The republican Senators in caucus have nominated Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and King a committee to arrange the committees of the Senate. They are now engaged in the performance of that duty, and will submit their report to an adjourned caucus to-morrow forenoon. The list will probably be reported to the Senate to-morrow afternoon, when the committees will be elected. Mr. Fessenden, or Mr. Simmons, who have both been active republican members of the Finance Committee, will probably be chairman of that committee, and consequently the leader of the Senate. At the same time Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, will be viewed as the political Senatorial mouthpiece of the President, owing to the confidential relations existing between him and Mr. Lincoln.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BUCHANAN FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

Ex-President Buchanan departed on his journey to Wheatland this afternoon. He was escorted to the railroad station by two mounted and two infantry companies [illegible]

MR. BUCHANAN IN BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION.

[illegible]

MR. CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

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POLICE ESPIONAGE.

The Metropolitan Police in Southern Cities—Correspondence Between Fouche Kennedy and Vidocq Kane—The Whole South Invaded by New York Detectives—Comments of the Baltimore Press, &c., &c.

[From the Baltimore Exchange, March 4.]

We insert in another column a copy of certain correspondence recently had by Marshal Kane, at the request of the Police Board of this city, with Mr. Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York police. The association of the name of the latter officer with the malicious and absurd reports concerning the police authorities and people of Baltimore, which have been recently circulated by the Northern press in connection with the hegira of Mr. Lincoln, furnished an opportunity for establishing the falsehood and tracing the fabrication of those slanders. We are glad that the Police Board availed themselves of the occasion, inasmuch as the reply of Mr. Kennedy, though characteristic of his creed and latitude, puts an end to all pretext for ascribing any foundation whatever to the preposterous stories referred to. With our own community, the official and explicit denial of the Board of Police, which we published a few days ago, as to the fact of their having only intended to send twenty men to the station, &c., &c., of course needed no confirmation. The corroboration which Mr. Kennedy's letter now supplies must reach the convictions, how little soever it may avail towards silencing the falsehoods of the republican press and party. He distinctly admits, not only that he never attempted the impertinence of suggesting to the Board of Police the sufficiency or insufficiency of their preparations, or had anything whatever to do with the ample arrangements which they made for the occasion, but that on arriving in the city he found his advice was not needed, and did not therefore obtrude it. He further states that instead of having advised the change of Mr. Lincoln's route from Harrisburg to Baltimore, he sent an express telegraph, on February 22, to Mr. Wood, of the Presidential party, advising them to go down by the Northern Central Railroad as "perfectly safe." Nay, more, he bears voluntary and explicit testimony to "the orderly and good natured character of the very large crowd assembled around the depot to receive Mr. Lincoln." In regard to the supreme nonsense of his having discovered or traced an organized plot in this city to assassinate the President elect, his disavowal is as explicit and ingenuous as could be expected from a gentleman, who, after saying that a stolen report in the *Tribune* of a private conversation is "wonderfully accurate," goes on and denies, in detail, every fact and statement which it attributes to or connects with him.

So much for the fugacious exploit of the President elect. We have deemed the subject worthy of this additional notice, not only because of the importance apparently attached to it by the organs and representatives of the dominant political party, but because it appears to us entirely improper to let any such imputations upon the temper, character and government of our city pass unexposed, to be quoted hereafter as history. There is no knowing how much capital can be made, when necessary, out of a falsehood which has been left uncontradicted or disproved, and when we remember the currency which the Executive of our State has given, for his own purposes, to a similar slander, just as unfounded as the one now under discussion, we do not choose to let the one remain, to give countenance hereafter to the other.

But there is another matter suggested by Mr. Kennedy's letter which deserves independent consideration. We refer to the admission—or rather the ostentatious declaration—of the New York Superintendent, *that he is keeping up a system of police espionage in Baltimore and other cities of the South, with especial reference to our existing political troubles, and for use at "some proximate day."* When it is remembered that the police force of New York is confessedly as much of a purely republican party organization as any Wide Awake club in New England, while in its legitimate sphere, as an official body, its functions are as purely local as those of a New York alderman, it must be obvious that any extension of its operations beyond the borders of the State to which it belongs can only be for the meanest and most illegitimate party purposes. Over any alleged violations of the laws of the United States, by recruiting or volunteering for military service in the South or elsewhere, the New York police can of course have no jurisdiction, even at home, for it is a State police, having the State laws to execute and none other. With any such movements out of the State of New York it can have legitimately no more to do than if they were going on in China or Australia. When, therefore, Mr. Kennedy has the insolence to refer to certain alleged departures of desperadoes from this city for the South, and to say that "it has not appeared to him necessary to stop" them he not only is guilty of a very ridiculous rhodomontade, which he will be very shy of attempting to carry out here, but he does something more. He illustrates, what almost every development of the last three months has gone to show—namely, that what is called at the North "sticking to the Union," "enforcing the laws," and "standing by the government," means really a usurpation by the North of the name, powers and functions of the federal government, for Northern ends and purposes altogether, and not federal. He shows that, instead of the present being a question between the federal government and the South, it is one between the North and the South, the North being disguised as the federal government. *He shows that the republican party, as a party—as a Northern State party—has not only taken charge of the interests of the federal government in the South, but has actually the temerity to intrude its State officials into the South, as into a dependent province, to protect the federal government and look after the safety of its functionaries.* We commend this to our readers as a sign of the times well worthy their reflection. Let them couple with it State offers of militia to the general government and State guarantees of the bonds of the general government and they will see how rapidly Northern ideas are tending towards making the general government a mere Northern machine. Bad as the Southern doctrine of State rights may appear when it takes the shape of State secession, this Northern phase of the subject is tenfold worse and more dangerous. The one organizes open resistance to the federal power, the other does not resist but usurps it. *The one produces a Southern Confederacy for defence, the other a Northern protectorate for oppression.*

But the subject extends itself beyond our present space. We will only add, in reference to Mr. Kennedy's statements, as to the departure of squads of men from this city to the South, that it did not require any particular vigilance on the part of his detectives to find out what has been noticed in all our newspapers. We risk nothing in saying, however, as we do with positiveness, that no movement of the sort has occurred here of an illegal character, and that no information can be communicated by Mr. Kennedy or his associates to our own authorities—on that or any other subject, within the scope of their duty, as officers of the law, not politicians—which they will not be found to be quite as fully possessed of beforehand.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK POLICE AND THE MARSHAL OF POLICE OF BALTIMORE.

Police Department, Office of the Marshal,
Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1861.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police, New York:—

Dear Sir—I have recently noticed many newspaper paragraphs referring to the Baltimore police, or myself as Marshal, which I have deemed utterly unworthy of notice, because they either mentioned no names as authority, or the names given were not such as would be likely to give weight to the various rumors in circulation. An article is, however, now going the rounds of the press, of a different character. It is stated that, upon information received in New York from this city, some of your detectives were sent on here; that by their efforts and those of Police Commissioner Acton and yourself, an organized plot for the assassination of the President elect was discovered; that you were satisfied of the existence of such a plot, and had in consequence recommended a change in the programme of Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington. Looking to your official position and my own, I deem it due to both of us that I should ask whether there is any foundation whatever for the above report of the acts and statements attributed as above to you or any part of the New York police force acting under your orders. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE P. KANE, Marshal.

Central Department Metropolitan Police,
No. 413 Broome street, corner of Elm.
Office Superintendent, New York, Feb. 28, 1861.

Colonel Geo. P. Kane, Marshal of Police, Baltimore:—

Dear Sir—In reply to your note of the 26th inst., this day received, I have to inform you, first, That I have neither published nor ordered to be published any of the newspaper articles to which you allude, and very possibly have not yet seen them all, nor have I thought it worth while in this case, any more than in others that have occurred, to publish explanations or corrections to the numerous articles misrepresenting the actions of myself and the members of my force. I do not desire to commence operating on a work which we both know to be an endless one. I can, therefore, assure you that none of the newspaper articles to which you allude, either emanated from me or by my sanction.

One article has appeared in the *Tribune* since—i. e., 27th—which, in the main, was taken from my lips, which I herewith enclose. There is a spirit in the article which I disclaim; and a quotation, "nobody is going to turn out," &c., which is credited to you, that was not so given by me, nor was the response stated by me in the manner here printed. In other respects the statement is a wonderfully accurate sketch of what I said. I may also add that I am of the opinion that either you or Mr. Howard said something of the kind as quoted. On the evening of Tuesday, 26th, several friends came into my office to learn the facts whether any attempt was to have been made to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. I assured them there was no foundation in the story, and went on to relate to them my participation in the movements of Mr. Lincoln after he had left New York on the 21st inst. In doing so I spoke as freely as one friend should speak to another, and it was not until I had nearly closed the conversation that I discovered a newspaper reporter present, whom I had refused to communicate with, previous to the arrival of my friends. I regret, while he was taking the advantage of reporting a conversation entirely private, that he omitted the remarks of commendation I used in regard to the appearance and material of your force, as well as those on the orderly and good natured character of the very large crowd assembled around the depot to receive Mr. Lincoln. However, these are the kind of omissions the press do light in making.

Second—*I have had officers occasionally in your city, as I have had in others farther South, even Charleston, ever since these secession troubles began to show form.* I presume in this I am not much ahead of our Southern friends. Not a few of the journeys have been undertaken while attending the movements of persons who were in this city and excited our suspicions while here. But no officer of mine has reported to me the actual existence of any band "organized for the purpose of assassinating the President elect."

Although in the prosecution of their duty they may have deemed it advisable to associate themselves with the bodies denominated "Southern Volunteers" wherever they found them, they have not reported to me that even these bodies had resolved on assassination. Of course I regard them as dangerous organizations, and have not failed in obtaining every information in my power as to their locality, number, means of support, members, officers and movements.

On some proximate day these points of intelligence may become valuable.

Since Wednesday of last week up to Tuesday of this week, three hundred and twenty seven of these men have left your city in squads, for service at the South, and I am advised that about two hundred more will leave during the present week.

It has not appeared to me necessary to stop this movement else I should have notified you of it before. The parties are represented to me as being desperadoes of the worst kind, and whose departure from any community is the only good act they can perform.

I will merely add, that when I read my letters on Friday morning, advising me that your department felt so secure from riot and disturbance on the arrival of the President elect, that only twenty men were to be on duty as an escort, I at once determined to call on you and endeavor to induce you to increase the number. But on my arrival, I was very happy to find my advice was not needed, and therefore I did not obtrude it on you.

So far from having advised the change of Mr. Lincoln's route from Harrisburg, before leaving New York for Baltimore, on the 22d, I sent a telegraph to Mr. Wood, of Mr. Lincoln's party, advising him to go down on the Susquehanna road, as perfectly safe.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may deem proper. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

POLICE CORRESPONDENCE.
[From the Baltimore Sun, March 4.]

An official publication by order of the Board of Police of Baltimore, contained in the *Sun* this morning, is peculiarly interesting, and on the part of Mr. Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, characteristically refreshing. He evidently has an idea that New York is the United States, and that Superintendent Kennedy is New York, and he seems to have established, in his black republican zeal, a system of espionage of the most offensive and unwarrantable quality. Judging from his own confessions, he is inaugurating a practice upon the French plan, but in doing so he does not seem to be conscious that French plans will not be safely adapted to the American people. *In lieu of affording protection to Mr. Lincoln, Kennedy will have to look out for himself just as sure as he falls into the hands of those he has dared to put under espionage.*

The Board of Police of Baltimore, justly indignant at the vaporings attributed to this Kennedy, instructed Marshal Kane to address to him the note published in another column, which elicited the impudent reply, the style of which is sufficiently evasive to induce the belief that Kennedy denies what the press have, perhaps with some fanciful exaggeration, attributed to him. But the man who is capable of doing what he himself avows is quite equal to the flourish of his own greatness for the particular uses of the press. Moreover, Kennedy's letter virtually contradicts the article of the *Tribune* to which he adverts, while asserting that it is in the general "wonderfully accurate."

What this man says, and now ascribes either to Mr. Howard or Marshal Kane, to the effect that the Baltimore authorities had ever contemplated the use of a force of only twenty men, was positively denied by the Board in their publication the other day. It is an evident fabrication by way of justifying the officious and impertinent introduction of New York officers into Baltimore.

With regard to the departure of persons from Baltimore to join the army of the South, it is needless to say that the police authorities of Baltimore were fully posted on the fact, and for the relief of Mr. Kennedy and the abatement of his zeal, we may state that the fact has been published by the Baltimore press again and again. But as this is not in violation of any other than Kennedy law, which seizes upon anything destined for the South, the operation is not prohibited in Maryland. It is to be presumed that the Board of Police of Baltimore will perform their duty without waiting for advice or suggestions from New York officials.

To the above we may very fitly add, that we have the best reason to believe *that parties connected with the New York police have been actively and prominently engaged in circulating incendiary publications in this State, in violation of the law*, which may yet be a subject of inquiry by the grand inquest of our city and State. The action of these parties has been such, indeed, as to challenge special scrutiny in Maryland, and we submit the propriety of like vigilance on the part of Virginia.

News from Porto Rico.

OUR ARROYO CORRESPONDENCE.

Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 12, 1861.

Markets—The New Governor of the Island, &c., &c.

The business season having now fairly commenced, I beg to renew my usual reports.

Sales of sugars thus far at 3½ a 3⅞, extremes, principally at 3¼, 3⅜ a 3½. Molasses, 10c. per gallon; much inquired for.

Coffee—$12 75 a $14, as per quality.

Exchanges—60 days, on the United States nominal, 1 per cent premium to par; 90 days, on London, $5 to the pound sterling; 90 days, on Paris, five francs to the dollar.

The crop will be an average one, and the weather favorable for grinding.

The many friends of Don Manuel Sevila, a highly distinguished admiral in the Spanish service, in your city, where he spent several months on official duty some four years since, will undoubtedly be much gratified to learn his appointment to the command of the Marine Department of this island. This gentleman is one of the most distinguished in the Spanish service, and retains the most pleasurable reminiscences of his residence in the United States. He possesses a superb gold medal presented him by the President of the United States for his zealous, humane and successful efforts in rescuing the crews of two American vessels on the coast of Spain. The appointment of this gentleman has been hailed with great pleasure by the island. He is a gentleman in the most enlarged sense of the term.

Freights to the United States, 40c. for sugars, and $3 50 for molasses under deck, $3 on deck.

Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 18, 1861.

The New York Herald in Demand—Feeling in Regard to Secession—Markets, &c., &c.

The schooner Telegraph, of Telegraph line of packets to Norwich, Conn., sails to day, with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, having on board Theodore Raymond, Esq., of the enterprising house of Messrs. J. M. Huntington & Co., of Norwich, proprietors of the line.

Sugars without change since my last: ruling rates 3⅛c. a 3⅝c. extremes. Molasses in active demand, at 10c. Freights to United States 40c. for sugars, $3 50 for molasses under deck.

Fresh Heralds in great request, and vessels arriving from the "Disunited States" are besieged for news, with the inquiries if there are any late Heralds. Secession principles find but little sympathy among Americans residing abroad, and I can also add, among shipmasters, who are more fully impressed of the glory and moral protection of the stars and stripes than any other class of people. Among many American shipmasters I have met since the Presidential election, I have scarcely seen one who does not condemn the Northern fanatics who caused the present troubles.

Coroners' Inquests.

Suicide of a Literary Man.—Ferdinand Hofbauer, a German writer of some ability, and contributor to the *German Democrat* and other newspapers, was found dead at his lodgings, No. 21½ Marion street, on Monday evening, under circumstances which leave no doubt as to his having committed suicide by taking chloroform. Deceased is said to have been a man of fine literary acquirements. In Germany he earned the title of "Doctor of Jurisprudence" before he attained his twenty fifth year, and a few days before his death he accepted the editorship of a new publication about to be started named the New York Pioneer. Pecuniary embarrassments led him into habits of intemperance, and in a fit of desperation he determined to end his miseries in a suicide's grave. Purchasing a bottle of chloroform he retired to the privacy of his bedroom, and placing the vial to his lips administered the fatal draught. The act was probably committed on Saturday night, but it was not until Monday that the inmates of the house had any knowledge of the fact. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body yesterday. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A Laborer Crushed to Death.—As a laborer named John Burke was engaged in hoisting some sugar into a vessel at pier No. 12, East river, on Saturday last, he was caught between a hogshead and the pier, and so severely crushed that it was deemed necessary to convey him to Bellevue Hospital. On Monday the injured man commenced to sink rapidly, and notwithstanding every attention was paid him, he died that evening. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Fatal Accident in Pitt Street.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning as Daniel Fackner, of No. 52 Pitt street, was removing a lintel from over the front door, the stone slipped from his grasp and upset the scaffold, precipitating him to the sidewalk. The injured man was picked up and conveyed to the thirteenth precinct station house, where he died shortly afterwards from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was forty years of age and was a native of Germany. He was a man of considerable note and property in that neighborhood, and was a candidate for School Commissioner last fall. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body.

Infanticide Case in Henry Street.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a male infant found dead in the sink in the rear of the premises No. 93 Henry street, under circumstances which left no doubt in the minds of the jury as to the case being one of infanticide. Dr. Gallagher, who made a post mortem examination of the body, testified that death had been caused by strangulation. A piece of corset lacing found around the neck of the infant had evidently been the means used to destroy life. No clue could be obtained to the whereabouts of the unnatural mother, so the jury were compelled to render a verdict of "Death from strangulation at the hands of some person unknown."

Dropped Dead while Dancing.—On Monday night, as a Swedish sailor, named Charles P. Rich, was engaged in dancing at the saloon of Frank Lang, 58 Cherry street, he was seized with a sudden illness, and dropped dead on the floor. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body yesterday, at the Fourth ward station house, when it appeared from the medical testimony of Drs. Beach and Weltje, that death was caused by the rupture of an aneurism of the heart, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Casualty on Shipboard.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest at the New York Hospital upon the body of Garret Fitzgerald, a native of Pennsylvania, aged thirty-five years, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the rail of the ship Isaac Webb on Friday afternoon, while intoxicated. Deceased, in falling, struck against the deck of a canal boat which was lying alongside, receiving such severe injuries that he died in less than forty-eight hours afterwards.

Railroad Accident.—A Recommendation to the Common Council.—On the 1st instant a child, about three years old, named Ellen Collins, was run over by one of the Second Avenue Railroad cars in Oliver street, and so severely injured that it was deemed necessary to send her to the New York Hospital. The unfortunate child lingered until yesterday, when she died. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, and the jury, in rendering a verdict, recommended the Common Council to have the track taken up, it being dangerous to the lives of citizens.

City Intelligence.

Annual Masonic Ball.—The fifteenth annual ball of the Masonic Fraternity of New York, in aid of the Orphan Asylum fund of the order, took place at Irving Hall on Monday night. The spacious ball room was not so crowded as has been the case at former similar reunions, which circumstance afforded ample space for dancing throughout the evening. Though not uncomfortably crowded, however, the ball room and the several other apartments of the building were tolerably well filled with a splendid array of beauty and fashion. On this occasion—in consequence of the ball not being, as heretofore, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge—many of the brethren were not in regalia; but a sufficient number were decorated to afford a relief to the otherwise sombre habiliments which modern fashion prescribes as ball room costume. There were several distinguished visiting brethren present, as well as brethren of eminence belonging to the jurisdiction of New York. The Grand Lodge was not present in its official capacity, though several members of the present administration were observed among the festive throng. At about half past nine o'clock dancing commenced to the music of an efficient band, and was kept up with the spirit characteristic of the brethren of the mystic craft till half past four o'clock in the morning. The supper arrangements were excellent, and reflect much credit on Mr. Harrison, the proprietor of the Hall.

Burned to Death.—Yesterday morning Madame Catharine Vignes, widow of Antoine Vignes, former proprietor of the Hotel de Paris, Broadway, while alone in her apartment at 218 Seventh avenue engaged in feeding a parrot in front of a small stove, her clothes became ignited, and before assistance could be procured she was so badly burned that death relieved her sufferings at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Fire in Broadway—A Woman Accused of Arson.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night a fire occurred on the landing of the third floor of the frame house No. 1,387 Broadway. The alarm brought Philip Short, one of the occupants of the second story, quickly to the spot, when, with some water, he extinguished the flames. The fire, it seems, consisted of some burning coal and small pieces of pine wood on the floor, a portion of which was burned. Suspicion was directed at once to Mrs. Mary Jane Millward, occupant of the front rooms on that floor. Sergeant Murphy, of the Twenty second precinct, immediately sent for Fire Marshal Baker, and an investigation was gone into. The testimony shows that the pieces of burnt wood corresponded exactly with pieces of wood in Mrs. Millward's room; and, further, the wood found in the entry was partly burned to a coal, showing that it could not have been burnt in the entry, for if it had the house must have been burnt to a greater extent. These facts, together with other circumstances, went to show that the accused was the person who deposited the fire in the entry; and had it not been discovered by Mrs. Conway, the tenant in the back room, the house would undoubtedly have been fired. Officer Martin, of the Twenty-second precinct, took Mrs. Millward into custody, and the following morning conveyed her before Justice Connolly, where she was detained for examination.

Shad.—The shad fishing in the Passaic and Hackensack rivers has commenced, though but few as yet have been caught. Some difficulty occurred last year between the Staten Island and Newark fishermen, owing to the former, contrary to law, setting poles at the mouths of the rivers. This the Newark fishermen considered an encroachment upon their rights, and finally it terminated in several law suits which were decided in favor of the Newarkers. Preparations are now being made by our fishermen to prevent, if possible, the fishermen from Staten Island setting poles, and it is expected that further trouble will ensue. The value of the shad taken in the rivers during the season is about five thousand dollars. They are principally sold in the adjoining markets.—*Newark Advertiser, March 4.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARCH 5, 1861.—I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR building a three story brick house, in whole, or conjointly or separately, from a carpenter and bricklayer; plan and specifications can be seen at 99 Gold street, Brooklyn, where the work will be done, this week. JOS. McMAHON.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING LEFT TRUNKS, luggage, &c., with the Proprietor of boarding house No 141 Mercer street, N. Y., are hereby informed that if not redeemed between this day and the 24th instant, they will be sold, or otherwise disposed of. G. HUCK.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON HAVING ANY ACQUAINTANCE WITH Mr. Allison, who has been or is now connected with the New York Volunteers in the war with Mexico, will confer a favor by calling upon James McBean, 19 North William street.

ALBERT WILL FIND E. DODGE, FORMERLY OF No. 58 West Houston street, by calling at No. 143 Eighth street. E. D.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO ADOPT A FINE LITTLE Boy, three months old, will please call at 178 Seventh street. MRS. COFFE.

DR. C. J. KNIGHT WILL HEAR FROM A FRIEND BY calling immediately at No. 16 Broadway.

FANNIE—I SAW YOU TOO LATE TO SPEAK. SEND letter to 667 Broadway Post office.

IF ISABELLA McKEON, WHO RESIDED OR BOARDED with Mrs. McGlockin, at 355 West Twenty sixth street, about four years since, will call or send her address to L. H. Dickerson, No. 6 City Hall place, New York, she will hear of something to her advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. JAMES WHEYBALL, a ship carpenter, native of the Isle of Wight, England; when last heard from was in Calcutta, India, in 1851. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, Elizabeth Wheybalt. Address Mr. J. Springett, 121 East Eleventh street, New York city, America. English papers please copy.

MISSING—A GENTLEMAN, APPARENTLY PARTIALLY insane, looks to be about 37 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, full, florid face, dark eyes, hair whiskers and moustache and slightly bald, dressed in dark cloths and new hat, with initials "J. D. A." inside. A liberal reward will be paid if he is found and taken to the office of the Superintendent of Police, in Broome street.

MESSRS. G. NESBITT & PERORDA ARE REquested to call on or write to the subscribers for a letter just received for them. Any persons knowing the address of the abovementioned parties would oblige by communicating the same to AYMAR & CO., 34 and 35 South street, N. Y.

MISS S., WHO CAME FROM BOSTON SATURDAY night last, will find a letter from a friend, at Godfrey's, 831 Broadway.

MISS I. D.—PLEASE RETURN MY TRUNK TO NO. 61 West Twenty fifth street. SUSIE STUART.

O. B. J. T.—I HAVE LEFT 255. CALL AT 61. B. E. B.

P. B. L. M.—YOURS WAS RECEIVED. PLEASE give your address in full, as I am fully satisfied with what you say. WILLIAM D *****

WILL THE LADY FROM HARLEM, WHO LOST A Parcel, please call and take it on Thursday, as early as 12½ o'clock. If stormy, next day, at same time.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG STOLEN—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND answers to the name of Romeo; has some white on the breast and toes, and a long curved tail. Information in regard to him will be rewarded by applying at or addressing Washington Heights Drug Store, New York.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY IN THE THIRD week of last December. The owner can hear of the same by addressing H. P. F., box 581 Post office.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 5, BY AN ERRAND boy, in going from No. 9 John street to No. 64 Nassau street, a Watch; brass case, fire gilt, No. 30,376, eng glass, engraved backs. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at B. F. Gott's, No. 6 John street.

LOST—A LARGE WHITE DOG, HALF NEWFOUNDland and mastiff; answers to the name of Rover. Any one returning him to 159 and 161 Crosby street will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, A BROWN SPOTTED Goat, with long horns. The finder will be rewarded by leaving her at the brewery, 157 Sullivan street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, PROBABLY in one of the Eighth avenue cars, a Lady's Jet Pin, with two cyal stones and a gold band across them. The finder will receive $2 reward by leaving it in the store 307 Spring street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL ITALIAN GREYhound Dog, of a dun color; weighs about eight or nine pounds; has a notch on the tip of one of his ears; answers to the name of Charlie. An ample reward will be paid for the return of this dog to 292 West Thirty fourth street.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, A LIVER MOTTLED SETTER Slut, giving milk; had on a chain collar, with name on it. The above reward will be paid by leaving her at Cooper's stables, 163 Charles street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING last, a middle sized stout black Dog, white breast, four white feet and white spot on the neck; answers to the name of Hector. The above reward will be paid by returning him to 715 Third avenue, New York.

$7 50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 28TH FEBRUary, a small Pocketbook, containing about $30 and a few Memorandums, with the advertiser's Card. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to W. H. Holt, at the office of Byker, Alstyne & Co., 55 Wall street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th inst., in going from Union square, through University place to Washington square, what supposed to be lost in Washington square, a full set of Upper Teeth, which are of no use to any one but the owner. Any one who will return the same to 409 Washington market, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, on Sunday night, March 3, a Lamb, two weeks old, of a Chinese sheep. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of the thief. WILLIAM REDMOND, South Orange, N. J.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE MEDIUM, will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on Wednesday evening, March 6, at 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse to be selected by the audience.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIAtion of the Eighteenth ward will hold a special meeting to transact business of importance, at Prince's Union Hall, corner of Third avenue and Twenty second street, on Thursday evening, 7th instant, at eight o'clock. By order, JAMES IRVING, President, pro tem. T. H. Bancker, Sec., pro tem.

STEAMBOATS.

RIVER OPEN—FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE landings.—The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will commence her regular trips for the season on Wednesday, March 6, 1861, and will leave the foot of Harrison street, North river, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED PORTER HOUSE FOR SALE, doing a good paying business, with seven years' lease of whole house, at a very low rent; two-thirds of the annual rent paid by two permanent tenants, leaving the bar, sitting room, cellars, bedroom, &c., &c., at a mere trifle. Will be sold with or without the stock. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, corner of Front and Pearl streets, Brooklyn.

A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, WITH HORSE and wagon, for sale—On one of the leading avenues, near a large factory. All the Household Furniture for sale. Apply to P. CAMPBELL, 312 West Seventeenth street, near Tenth avenue, N. Y.

A PAWN TICKET FOR A SPLENDID GOLD HUNTing Lever Watch—Cost the owner, when new, $140; in pawn for $35; also the ticket of an elegant Gold Chain; cost $100. The tickets will be sold cheap, as the owner has to leave the city. Address box 220 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING $2,000 TO INVEST, MAY hear of an excellent opportunity, with ample security, in an old established cash business, by addressing D., Herald office.

A GROCERY AND TEA STORE—FOR SALE, CHEAP, if applied for immediately, as the owner has to go to Europe; light stock in store, well fitted up, good location and cheap rent. For further particulars apply at 373 First avenue.

A SAFE, PLEASANT AND VERY PROFITABLE BUSIness for sale, in good working order, well established; doing a large paying business. Will bear close examination; more than ordinary good opening. Terms liberal. SOUTHWICK & WOOD 82 Nassau street.

A LODGING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT, STOCK, Fixtures and Lease, for sale—Located near railroad depot, and doing a first rate business; sickness the reason for selling; also a Paper Hanging store for sale. Apply to KINSINGER, 313 Fourth avenue.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE CHEAP for cash—Good oven and furnaces; cheap rent; two years' lease from May 1; location unsurpassed. Apply on the premises, 1,235 Broadway.

BUSINESS ON BROADWAY—AS RESPECTABLE AND responsible as any on the street, chiefly done for cash; stock between $5,000 and $8,000; about $2,000 in cash, or responsible paper, will be required; the balance would be left to be sold on commission with responsible parties. Rent very low. Application can be made at 87 Beaver street.

BILLIARD SALOON, CONTAINING TWO TABLES, AT 394 Canal street, with a Lease of the whole house. Reason for selling, sickness of proprietor and lady.

DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, THE ENTIRE WOODWORK of a retail store, containing 98 Drawers, two Counters, four glass Sashes, Shelving, &c. Apply to W. FISHER, 311 Bleecker street, corner of Christopher street. Cash price $60.

FOR SALE—74 BRAIDING MACHINES, WITH SHAFTing, Belts and Benches; one Doubling and two Winding Machines. Inquire of CHRISTIAN SCHWART, First avenue and East Fifty-third street. Steam Power and Rooms to let.

FOR SALE—60 BRAIDERS, FOR COVERING WIRE, making cord and serpentine braid, all in running order. For further particulars address Edwin Field & Co., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a good Grocery and Liquor Store in the Fourth ward, and one in the Seventh ward. Apply at 31 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOT, SHOE and Variety Store, neatly fitted up; rent low. Apply at 1,169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OYSTER AND DINING SALOON 836 Broadway, nicely fitted up, and a good paying business; sickness the cause of selling, therefore must be sold. Rent only $275. Inquire of D. BURKE, Auctioneer, 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, ESTABLISHED LAGER BEER and Billiard Saloon, at 333 Hudson street, by JACOB C. HOFFMANN.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN FIRST CLASS RESTaurant, Bar and Lunch Room 81 and 83 Pine street, which has been very successful for the last eleven years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN; An old established business in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods in a first class business location in Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of O. O. Owens, 113 William street, N. Y., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MEAT stores in Brooklyn, well established; a rare chance for one that understands the business. 203 Fulton avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE STOCK AND FIXtures of an old established Oyster and Dining Saloon; good location, great thoroughfare, doing a good business, low rent, near a theatre. Apply to R. BLAKE, 11 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BILliard room, No. 410 Grand street, containing two Tables, Bar and Fixtures. Will be sold low for cash.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STANDS IN WEST Washington Market, located in the centre of the Market, and is well adapted for any kind of market business; will be sold cheap to a cash customer. Apply at 371 West Washington Market any day this week.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—A first class English Ale and Chop House, well established and doing a thriving business; the house is known as "The Enterprise," No. 281 Bowery, near Houston street; it will be sold at a very low figure. For particulars inquire on the premises; satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE COUNTER, TWO BEER Pumps and a Screen; to be sold low. Apply at liquor store, 91 Delancey street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE IN Brooklyn, doing a good cash business; reason on account of other business to attend to. Apply to Mr. BOSS, 573 Fourth street, near avenue B, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE VAULT IN GREENWOOD, BEAUtifully situated on high ground. Will be sold reasonable. Address a note to box A. B., general Post office, for one week, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Liquor Store in the city of New York, on the corner of West Broadway and Franklin street, on account of the owner returning to California. Inquire in the store No. 108 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GROCERY STORE, IN A FIRST class neighborhood, on a business avenue in the west side of the city; business well established; large Store and Basement at low rent. This is a good chance for a business man having a fair amount of capital. No agents need apply. For further information apply at 82 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of an old established Meat and Fish Market. For particulars apply at 462 Hudson street, in basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STAND NO. 74 BROAD AVENUE West Washington market, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to J. J. WATSON, 72 and 73 Broad avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY will be offered to any person who wishes to purchase or exchange property for desirable improved Western farming lands; buildings all new; terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN UNION COUNTY, N. J., a Farm of 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation; good house and outbuildings in thorough repair; also a large stock of Cattle and Farming Implements; only 25 miles from New York and three from the depot. For particulars inquire at 94 Henry street.

HOOP SKIRT FACTORY FOR SALE—WITH EVERY convenience for manufacturing; also, a twenty two Shuttle Loom, in complete order, for the weaving of tapes. Apply to J. HOWARD & CO., 340 Delancey street.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Hosiery and Gents' Furnishing Store for sale; any party having $1,500 will find this a rare chance for entering into business. The stock is new and very desirable. For particulars address Hosiery, Herald office.

HOTEL FOR SALE—NOW CONDUCTED AS AN ENGlish chophouse; contains twelve rooms, spacious bar and reading rooms; the house is eligibly located and is for sale at a great bargain. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 63 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of a small, first class Hotel, in one of the best locations in this city; will be sold cheap and on favorable terms to a responsible person. Inquire at 55 Madison avenue, or address H., box 1,169 Post office.

MARKET STAND FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST Double Stands in Centre Market, suitable for any market business, will be sold much below its value. Apply to A. TURNBULL, 35 Charles street, near Fourth street.

QUARTZ ROCK MILL AND PORTION OF PATENT for sale—Conceded by miners the very best for reducing rock and other hard substances to impalpable powder, with hardened shifting grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

RESTAURANT AND SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST class respectable establishment, doing a good business, in a thriving neighborhood; will be disposed of reasonably to a cash customer. Apply at No. 1 Vesey street.

TO TINSMITHS—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a Store and Tin Ware Manufactory, now doing a good business. Apply to the Third avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, Yorkville.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FINE SUBURban Hotel, which commands a large trade, will be sold, if applied for within a few days, at a reasonable price. Persons who wish to purchase will please address A. A., Herald office. It will be immediately attended to.

$300.—FANCY AND STATIONERY STORE IN A great thoroughfare will be sold a bargain if applied for at once; Stock, Fixtures and Furniture for housekeeping included; cheap rent. Address Stationery, Herald office.

$400 WILL BUY THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a Milk, Butter and Grocery Store, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Would sell the fixtures for $150, without the stock. No agents need apply. It is suitable for a milkman, who has a small round. Inquire of B. WISNER, 77 Greene street.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING FOR DECAYED teeth—Put in while soft, without pressure or pain. Aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it by the discoverer, JAMES PEARSON, M. D. Removed to 859 Broadway, west side, above Union square.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON DENTIST, No. 66 West Twenty-ninth street, Between Broadway and sixth avenue.

PANIC PRICES.—SILVER SETS OF TEETH, ONLY $8; Rubber, $5; Amber, $10; Vulcanite, $20; Gold, $15, single Teeth, $1. Work guaranteed. Five premiums awarded. "National Dental Gallery," Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Established 1848. DR. MANSON, Dentist.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED TO HIRE, WITH EXPECTAtion of purchasing, a Dental Chair, in good order. First one preferred. Address, with particulars, D. D. S., station D.

RESTAURANTS.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS—KELLY WILL serve up a splendid Green Turtle on Thursday. The fanciers of this delicious dish will please call and try for themselves, at 236 Hudson street.

HAVE YOU DINED?—IF NOT STEP INTO THE BANK Saloon, 9 East Houston street and order from the following Bill of Fare:—Roast Turkey, 15c.; Roast Chicken; 15c.; Roast Beef, 15c.; Roast Lamb, 15c.; Roast Pork, 15c.; Corned Beef, 15c.; Boiled Mutton, 15c.; Pork and Beans, Boston style, 15c.; English Plum Pudding, 6c.; Home Made Mince Pie, 6c.; Apple Pie, 6c.; Steaks, Chops, Rarebits to order. N. B. The best of Ales 5 cents per glass.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RARE WORKS OF ART,
At Public Auction.
The property of a family declining housekeeping.
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak
Drawingroom, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture,
Seven octave Pianoforte, Drawingroom Suits,
Artistic Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Marble Statuary,
Superb China, Glass and Silverware,
Lace Curtains, Velvet Carpets, Bronze Chandeliers,
Horses, Carriages, Harness, Wines, &c.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co. auctioneers, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will sell by auction on this day (Wednesday), March 6, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the furniture, &c., contained in the private residence No. 43 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Drawing Room Furniture consists of carved rosewood Etageres, marble tops, French plate doors and back; Work Table, inlaid with mother of pearl; rosewood Centre Tables, statuary marble tops; two full Suits Drawing Room Furniture, elegant Tete a Tete, Sofas, two Arm, Reception, and eight Oval Back Chairs, carved rosewood frames, covered in three colored satin brocade of the most expensive description; Console Tables, inlaid with tortoise shell; Brocade and Lace Curtains, six light ormolu and bronze Chandeliers, imported from Paris; Candelabras, Brackets, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, with rich gilt frames; superb Sevres and Dresden China Vases.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, Carved legs and case, round corners, finished all round, inlaid, and with solid pearl keys; rosewood Stool, Music Rack, embroidered cloth Cover, sheet and book Music, Oilcloth, Hatstand, Brussels Stair Carpets. Chambers—Richly carved rosewood Bedsteads, style Louis XIV.; Bureaus and Commodes to match, Wardrobes, Dressing and Toilet Tables, Shaving and Bookstands, Couches, Arm Chairs, Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Decorated China Toilet Sets, oval Mirrors, oak Buffet, Extension Table, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Also, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE trade.
Rich and costly Household Furniture.
Elegant rosewood Pianoforte, cost $400; magnificent Parlor Suits.
Pier and Mantel Mirrors, English Carpets, rich China, &c., Comprising the entire Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Library Furniture of dwelling house 152 West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock,
By RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, auctioneer.
The house is replete with every elegance, all of which was made to order or imported for the present owner and is in perfect condition, forming a most elegant collection of everything suitable for a costly and fashionably furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, to be removed immediately from the premises.
PARLORS, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOM.
Elegant rosewood Parlor Suits, comprising two full suits, covered in rich brocade, made by Terfano & Caaix; Lace and Silk Curtains, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, valuable Paintings, artistic Bronzes, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Turkish Chairs and Lounges, in velvet; Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Music Cabinets, two rosewood Etageres, Mosaic marble Pedestals, rich China Vases, Corner Etageres, French Engravings, Escretoires, French Shades, richly carved rosewood Bedsteads, 21 large Hair Mattresses, rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, china Toilet Sets, oval Mirrors; rosewood Chamber Furniture en suite; Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Lounges, Bronze Clocks, Rockers, Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Extension Dining Table, rich Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Casters, Coffee Urns, Bohemian and Indian China, ruby and crystal Cut Glass, two Sofa Bedsteads, oak Arm Chairs, superb oak Desk, elegant Iron Safe, one of Colt's five barrelled Revolvers, with a large quantity of Furniture and House Furnishing Articles not here mentioned. No postponement. Catalogues at the house. Men will be in attendance to cart, pack or ship the goods for purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL, AT AUCtion, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
On Fifty first street—Two fine Lots, north side, 190.5 west of Tenth avenue. The street is sewered, curbed, &c., and the cellars are excavated six feet deep.
On Seventy seventh street—One Lot south side, 300 feet west of First avenue, 25x102.2.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine street.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.
THIRTY FIFTH STREET HOUSES AND LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, at auction, on Tuesday, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
The three story and basement, high stoop, brown stone Houses and Lots Nos. 156, 158 and 160 East Thirty-fifth street, south side, 160 feet east of Third avenue. Lots 16.8x98 feet each. The houses are new, and contain all the modern improvements.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Seventy eighth street, near Third avenue, by HUMBERT & THOMAS.—To-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, rosewood Parlor Furniture, Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; several clever framed Paintings, mahogany marble top Chamber Furniture, enamelled do., iron do., Beds and Bedding, Gas Chandeliers, floor Oilcloths, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils. Much of the furniture is good as new. Catalogues now ready at the store.
HUMBERT & THOMAS, Auctioneers, 39 Ann street.

AUCTION SALE.
M. C. EDEY, AUCTIONEER.
LIGHT WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP BUGGIES, HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &C.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, 66 Cedar street, opposite the Post office, a very large variety of light Wagons, Rockaways, Top Buggies, Phaetons, Depot and Jagger Wagons, &c.; also one second hand Tilbury, built by Godwin; also one second hand road Wagon and doctor's Phaeton; also Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.
STOCK OF DRY GOODS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
Park place and No. 8 Murray street, will sell on Friday, March 8, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 530 Sixth avenue, the entire stock of Merchandise contained in said store; to be sold without reserve, by order of assignees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CALF AND SOLE LEATHER.—A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, will sell this day, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at 15 Jacob street, a lot of Oak and Hemlock Leather, finished French and American Calf Skin, Kip and Split Leather, &c., &c. By order of
H. KISNER, Assignee.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURNITURE SALE.—THOS. BELL, Auctioneer, & W. S. INGRAHAM, will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at 175 East Forty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, the genteel Furniture of a family, in good order. Particulars day of sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, auctioneers, will sell, this day, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Carbon Sun Improvement Company, and 511 shares of the Green Ridge Improvement Company.
GEORGE E. WEST, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, AUCTIONEER.—500 CASES BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans at auction.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store 44 Cortlandt street, comprising a full assortment of Spring Goods, direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold in lots to suit city and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, AUCTIONEERS—THURSDAY, March 7, at one o'clock, at Salesrooms, 35 Nassau street. An elegant assortment of top and no top Buggies, Rockaways, Concord Wagons, Depot Wagons, &c.; elegant light Road Wagon, weighing one hundred and forty pounds; one do. weighing one hundred and twenty; shifting seat and shifting top Wagons, &c., &c.; also, a variety of double and single Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c., &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction this day, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar street, a general assortment of new and second hand Furniture consisting in part of rosewood Parlor Suits, in brocatel and plush; carved rosewood Etageres, Centre, Side and Whist Tables, Secretary and Library Bookcases, Easy Chairs, rosewood Library Lounges, plate glass Mirrors, mahogany Sofas and Chairs, in hair cloth; black walnut and oak Buffets, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, rosewood and mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Toilet Crockery, rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Mattresses, spring Beds, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, China and Glass Ware, mahogany office Desks, &c. Also one rosewood Pianoforte, in good order. Catalogues now ready at salesroom.

BY J. COYLE—AUCTION SALE OF CHINA, GLASS and Queen's Ware, on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., at store 63 Third avenue, near Eleventh street, a large assorted stock of the above Goods, suitable for hotels and housekeepers' use. Sale peremptory, to close consignment.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES.—10,000 HYAcinths, 3c.; 10,000 Tulips, 1½c.; Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones, Gladiolas and Iris, 3c.; Lilies, 4c. This is the proper season for planting. Address P. Murray, 129 Pearl street.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 255 West Twenty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by order of the executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire Furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany Sofas, Chairs, marble top Pier and Centre Tables, Pier Glasses, Extension Table, Writing Desk, mahogany French Bedsteads, Dressing Bureau, Dressing Tables, Bed and Bedding, China and Glassware, together with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

EMPIRE BAGGAGE AND FURNITURE EXPRESS, 180 West Houston street; baggage called for and delivered; furniture packed and shipped; two and four horse wagons for the removal of furniture in the city or country; also storage; pianos and glasses carefully removed.
GEORGE F. MORTON, Proprietor.

HENRY GREEN, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction store 191 William street, Groceries, Teas, Soap, Currants, Coffee, Molasses, Plug Tobacco, Pickled Herrings, Starch, Dutch Herrings, 21 casks Brandy, Gin, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, 3,000 lbs. pure White Lead, one fireproof Safe, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Lot of Dress Goods, Shawls, Linens, Fancy Goods, Sewing Machines, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, &c.

HENRY GREEN, AUCTIONEER.—IMPORTANT TO country merchants and shippers.—Special and peremptory sale of 100,000 domestic Segars.—This day, at 12 o'clock, at the auction store 191 William street, five cases, containing 100,000 segars, of the following choice brands:—"La Coma," "Flor de Habana," "Florentina," "La Coquette," &c., all in tenth boxes. A. H. KING, Assignee.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
On Monday, March 11, 1861, at ten o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant Furniture of the Girard House, Philadelphia, comprising the Furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers and the entire dining room Furniture, Glass, China, Plate, &c.; six Billiard Tables; also five elegant satinwood Billiard Tables, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and one splendid carved oak Billiard Table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The cost of the furniture, all of which will be positively sold, was $130,000. Full particulars in catalogues.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

L. JACOBS, AUCTIONEER, 67 WILLIAM STREET, corner of Cedar.—L. JACOBS will sell as above, on Friday, March 8, at 11 o'clock to pay advances, twenty cases Fel. Hats (fine quality); 1,000 lbs. strawberry and currant Preserves, in lots to suit purchasers; also, 1 road Buggy Wagon, nearly new. Catalogues on morning of Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Corner of Broadway and Park place. I will cause to be sold at public auction, this day, at ten o'clock A. M., at the hotel corner of Park place and Broadway, the entire Furniture and Fixtures contained in said premises, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Washstands, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Linen, Iron Safes, Bar and Kitchen Furniture. JAMES MARKINER, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LIGHT WAGONS, &C.—WILL be sold at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on Wednesday, March 6, 1861, at 10 A. M., at 117 Grand street, one door from Broadway, a quantity of Light Wagons, with or without tops, manufactured in this city by a celebrated maker. Terms cash. By order of the attorney for mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—W. N. LEWIS WILL SELL this day, at 135 Bowery, up stairs, a large assortment of Unredeemed Pledges, consisting of women's Wearing Apparel, Beds, &c. To commence at 10½ A. M. By order of
W. & H. SIMPSON.

SALES AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 83 Nassau street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire Household Furniture, Carpets, rosewood and mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, now contained in warerooms 83 Nassau street, a few doors from Fulton. The stock consists in part of 8 rosewood and mahogany Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, 7 and 9 pieces, viz:—Tete-a-Tetes, Easier, Arm and Sewing Chairs, Secretary and Library Bookcases, marble top Centre Tables, mahogany Card do.; Brussels tapestry Carpets, Oilcloths, Extension Dining Tables, Buffets, Dining Chairs, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.; also a quantity of Office Furniture, Desks, Stools, Chairs, Iron Safes, Counters, Glass Show Cases, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find the above sale worthy of attention. Strangers can have their goods boxed and shipped from on the premises.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE—BY FERD & COLE, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at 241 Fulton street, Brooklyn, comprising black walnut Wardrobe, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Etageres, mahogany Sofa and Chairs, Carpets, Extension Table, enamelled Furniture, one Plympton Bedstead, Sewing Machine, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
J. SHIELDS, Attorney.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
MACHINERY AT AUCTION.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell, on Saturday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the storehouse of H. Naylor, 163 Washington street,
(To pay Advances and Storage),
One Woodworth Planing Machine.
One Mortise Planing Machine.
Four Key Seating Machines.
One large Portable Flouring Mill.
Terms cash. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, 168 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—LIQUORS, &C.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers,
Salesroom, 111 Nassau street.
Will sell this day, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesroom, a quantity of Brandies, Gin and Wines, in glass and wood, Stoughton Bitters, Whiskey, Demijohns, Bottles, Teas, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

S. & J. ROGART, AUCTIONEERS.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, mortgage sale of Household Furniture, mahogany Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, mahogany and cane seat Chairs, marble top Centre Table, Pier Table, 23 steel plate Engravings, Oil Paintings, mahogany and black walnut Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Quilts, Carpets, Oilcloth, two Chandeliers, also 8 Ladd & Webster's Sewing Machines, 11 large Crates, 1,000 pieces Wall Paper, Office Desk, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Furniture.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large quantity of Furniture, &c., from Fort George Hotel—Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloths, Extension Tables, large Paintings, Bar Fixtures, Chairs, Sofas, enamelled Suits, China, Glass, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Furniture—Sofas, Sofa Beds, rocking and other Chairs, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, elegant tapestry, three-ply, velvet and other Carpets, Hall and Basement Oilcloths, mahogany, French and Cottage Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and bedding, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Wardrobes, marble top Dressing and other Bureaus, Washstands and Stoves, the whole comprising a full assortment for families and others.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GRAND UNION BADGE OR BREASTPIN—PRESENTED to and highly approved of by the President elect, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, manufactured by Aaron Cox, manufacturing jeweller, of Jersey City, of pure gold and chaste design, may be had at WILLIS'S hat store, beneath the Museum. See New York Herald and Tribune, Feb. 27.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.
The subscriber having been appointed agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand, which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold Plated Jewelry, for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past twenty five years the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Earrings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Earrings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $9.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Earrings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.
Coral, Enamelled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Earrings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $3.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2, usual price $6.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel and Gold Sleeve Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price, $4.
Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.
Gentlemen's Vest Chains, $1 each; usual price $4.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $2.
Gentlemen's seal Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies' Rings, with sets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' Earrings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.
Ladies' Earrings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Studs, 25c. to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Childrens' Finger Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price $2 to $4.
Ladies' real Jet Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' real Jet Earrings, $1 a pair; usual price $3.
Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Belt Buckles, Chain Pins, Crosses, steel Belt Clasps, &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of cost.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANOFORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY.
Manufacturers of a new scale of overstrung bass, patent insulated full iron frame, grand and square Pianoforte, 421 Broome street. Pianos to let.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED MUSICIAN, and has an excellent soprano voice, wishes an engagement in a church choir; unexceptionable testimonials will be given. Apply to or address here, C. Hance, Croton Aqueduct Office.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO for sale—6¾ octaves, three stringed and of full tone. Price $125. Apply, between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale—Richly carved legs and case, full iron plate, round corners, inlaid with satinwood, overstrung bass, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys; made to order for the present owner, by city makers; fully guaranteed for three years, been in use but five months; cost $500, will be sold for $250, including stool and cover. Also, elegant Drawing room Suit, cost $300, for $150. Inquire at No. 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

BANJO AND JIG DANCING TAUGHT BY THE REnowned J. BOGAN, 171 East Twelfth street. Mr. Bogan guarantees to instruct pupils better and quicker than any teacher in the world. Give him a call. Single lessons 50 cents; twelve lessons for $5.

CHICKERING & SON'S
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
694 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A SIX AND ONE-HALF OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte by one of the best city makers, in perfect order, at the low price of $150 cash. To be seen at 61 Jersey avenue, Jersey City.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE, Harmony and Composition, having recently arrived from London, begs to announce that he will resume his professional engagements at Hoboken, Brooklyn, New Jersey or vicinity of New York. Address 21 Second avenue, or he is at home Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 till 4 P. M. Mr. Nugent's last ballad, the "Last Farewell," by R. Burns, and the "Dawn of Day Polka Mazurka," dedicated, by permission, to Viscountess Palmerston, are just out. The former may be had of Horace Waters and all music sellers, and the latter of Dodworth's, No. 6 Astor place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS—AT the lowest possible prices. Second hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One seven octave, second hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, agent, 333 Broadway, N. Y.

UPRIGHT COTTAGE PIANOS, FOR SMALL ROOMS OR country houses, at moderate prices. Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $65, $80, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, Eighth street, corner of Fourth avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 820 BROADWAY, SOUTHeast corner of Twenty first street.—Instructions given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, English, Latin and Greek. Ladies' hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen from 4 to 10 P. M. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. Apply to F. MARTINELLI, Principal.

A EUROPEAN LADY, QUITE AT HOME WITH THE French, Italian, German, English and Spanish languages and literature, wishes to find a situation as superior instructress or companion in foreign travels. She has had much experience in tuition, and unusual advantages for self-improvement, and can teach all the higher branches of a thorough education, besides the above languages, music, singing, Latin and drawing; is a ready writer and good reader. Could introduce to persons of high position in Europe. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address Mlle. France, care of the French Consulate, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—PROF. E. TELLERING, 619 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street (established 1852), will receive new applications for private instruction and conversation in the aforesaid and classical languages, and make translations of correspondence, &c.

MILLINERY, &C.

A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING Pattern Bonnets, in every shade and color, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 637 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND INAUGURATION AND opening of Patterns of the spring Fashions, 473 Broadway. Branches, 320 Canal street, 134 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn; 1,029 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and in all the principal cities of the Union and Canada. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready. Mme. Demorest would respectfully caution the ladies not to be deceived by persons in Canal street, who are using a false and fictitious name applied and sounding very much like our own, calculated to mislead.

MADAM ISAACS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of the latest and most fashionable styles of Parisian Millinery, announces that in addition to the above she has made Mourning Millinery a "specialite." To city and country buyers of pattern Bonnets a great inducement will be offered, and she cordially invites an inspection of her stock before purchasing elsewhere, confident that in respect to style, price and fashion, her establishment will be found unrivalled. 579 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets, in close proximity to the principal hotels.
Madam ISAACS, 579 Broadway.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker street, respectfully informs southern and Western merchants and milliners that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery and Pattern Bonnets, at wholesale, at 125 Bleecker street, west side of Broadway.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID FARM IN CONNECTICUT, 266 ACRES, $9,000; 107 acres near Rahway, New Jersey, $11,000; 60 acres near Hackensack, $3,500; 41 acres in Rockland County, $2,000; all have good Buildings, Fruits, &c.
W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR DARIEN DEPOT, Connecticut—Contains 50 acres, large buildings, fruits, &c.; is watered by living springs, which can be carried through the house; fish pond, &c., &c.; also a view of the Sound for many miles. Price $10,000 or would exchange for city property. W. H. MELICK, 407 Broadway.

A SMALL COTTAGE, AT MORRISANIA, PRICE $1,000, with half an acre of ground; also, two acres, house and barn, one acre fruit trees, at East Chester near Mount Vernon price $1,500. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 5 Tryon Row, room 2.

A HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—MUST BE IN GOOD condition, in a pleasant locality up town, and range between $6,000 and $8,000. Address, with full particulars, T. P., box 111 Herald office.

A FOUR STORY HOUSE, WELL LOCATED, TO LET—and Furniture, nearly new, for sale at a sacrifice; it is now filled with a good class of boarders; ill health is the cause of selling. For particulars inquire at No. 1 Canal street, corner of East Broadway.

A GOOD CHANCE TO PURCHASE A FARM WITH A little money.—Only $3,000 for a farm of ninety acres, with house, barn, fruit, running water, good wood, &c., situate twenty one miles from New York in New Jersey, and near depot. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall street.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR $5,000—Near Boundbrook, N. J.; 25 acres wood, balance improved; new two story House, new Barn, fine Orchard, running water, &c., location healthy and terms easy. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STAMFORD Conn., for sale or to exchange.—Contains four acres, highly improved; new first class two story and attic House, all modern improvements, observatory, &c. Ornamental, Shade and Fruit Trees, watered by springs and wells, near railroad and steamboat landing, full view of Long Island Sound and the country. The above is a choice place. For full particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR sale. Six lots, with first class Dwelling House, 40x40, with enclosed piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath and water closet, Ridgewood water, all in complete order; a good stable on premises in rear fronting on Vanderbilt avenue, with water. The garden has an abundance of fruit, such as peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, all of which are not to be surpassed in size and quality; ornamental trees of nine years growth of every kind. Apply on the premises, third house southwest of Myrtle avenue, in Clinton avenue, or at 31 Spruce street, New York.

BROOKLYN.—HOUSE IN FORT GREEN PLACE FOR sale, No. 173, near Fulton avenue, finished in modern style with black walnut; bathroom, closet, basins, &c. Location unsurpassed. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, 19 Nassau street, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WITH 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester county, near the depot, and within 30 minutes' ride of Twenty-seventh street, on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a city House or Country Seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street, New York.

COUNTRY PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A beautifully located place, perfectly healthy, very fine view; 10 or 14 acres; House, Barn and Cottage. Price $11,000; $2,000 cash required, and balance can remain. Address box 3,546 Post office.

FARM FOR SALE—38 MILES ON LONG ISLAND, NEAR steamboat landing, 30 acres, 10 wood, balance under good cultivation; good house, barn, crib, hen house, &c., near the beach. Apply to R. BLAKE, 14 Chambers street.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRable one of 70 acres; good stand for blacksmith and wheelwright; abundance of fruit and water; 30 miles from New York, on Long Island. Inquire of Mrs. JAYNE, 273 Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON MOST liberal terms, in good order; buildings, fence and cultivation; near depot, schools and churches; good neighborhood, plenty of fruit and good farm generally.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN EIGHTH STREET, RUNning through to Ninth street, fifty feet on each street, with a three story building on the rear of the Eighth street lot, 25x10. Inquire of ISAAC DINJEE, 331 Eighth street, near ave. D.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front Houses, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated on Murray Hill, between Park and Lexington avenues, Nos. 45 and 47 East Thirty-seventh street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, HANDSOMELY LOCAted on the Orienta Neck, in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, in view of the Sound; 10½ acres Land, new House, Barn and Outhouses, good Fruit; best of land and fence; price $6,500. Inquire of THOS. FORSHAY, Jr., in the village, or of H. SLEIGHT, 151 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT TWO STORY ATTIC AND BASEment Cottage House in good repair, with gas, &c., in a good neighborhood; lot 25x100. Inquire on the premises, 3-5 Cumberland street, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 63 HAMMOND STREET, 3½ story brick, with basement and sub cellar; lot 25x112; house 60x25, containing all modern improvements. For terms inquire of THOMAS PEELE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, 21 MILES FROM this city, on the line of the New Haven Railroad, a first class Country Seat, replete with every modern improvement. For full particulars principals only may apply to WALTER BAKER & CO., 26 Fulton street.

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SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

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HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

Volume XXVI..............................No. 64

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—IL POLIUTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—JACK CADE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—GUY MANNERING—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CENTRAL PARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WHO SPEAKS FIRST—HARLEQUIN JACK—MINERALI.

UNION THEATRE, Chatham street.—THREE PHASES OF A WOMAN'S LIFE—STATE SECRETS—A KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—BEARS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES, AT ALL HOURS—THE DRAMA, WOMAN IN WHITE, AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—JACK CADE.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—DIXIE'S LAND.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DAMON'S HALL, Troy.—UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

The News.

The numerous despatches from various portions of the country on the subject of President Lincoln's Inaugural which we furnish this morning will indicate the manner in which it has been generally received by the country, and the different lights in which it is viewed by persons of different party predilections. One of our despatches from New Orleans, published in another column, states that in that city it was considered as contradictory, incongruous and ridiculous.

Despatches from Montgomery, Alabama, the capital of the new Southern confederacy, say that it is considered there that war between the North and South is now inevitable. It is said that the Congress of the Confederate States are busily engaged in organizing a standing army for the anticipated conflict.

The Cabinet of the new President is given to our readers in another portion of this morning's issue. It will be found to be the same as that published in the HERALD some days ago.

Mr. Crawford, one of the three Commissioners from the Southern confederacy appointed to negotiate with the government of the United States for the transfer of the public property, arrived in Washington yesterday. He will not announce his mission to the government until the arrival of his colleagues, who are expected in a few days. It is supposed that Mr. Lincoln will decline all conference with these gentlemen.

We give this morning, in our telegraphic columns, the outlines of an interesting and somewhat excited debate which took place in the Virginia State Convention yesterday, on the subject of the present national difficulties, in which the views of members on the inaugural of President Lincoln were freely expressed.

In the Missouri State Convention yesterday resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia and inform him that Missouri dissented from the position taken by his State, and very respectfully but emphatically declined to accept the invitation of Georgia to share with her the honors and responsibilities of secession.

A despatch from Raleigh gives us some further returns of the North Carolina election for State Convention. So far as the results have been obtained the Unionists are in a large majority. The vote on the question of holding a convention is said to be so close that the official returns will be necessary to decide it.

The United States Senate was in extra session yesterday; but no business of importance was transacted beyond the confirmation of President Lincoln's Cabinet.

Ex-President Buchanan took his departure from Washington yesterday for his home at Wheatland. His departure from the national capital was the occasion of a very flattering ovation on the part of the military and citizens.

The Assembly at Albany was in session yesterday, and considerable business was transacted—a more detailed notice of which will be found in our report and in the letter of our Albany correspondent. The Railroad Committee held their first meeting yesterday to hear objections to the Broadway Railroad bill. It was decided to hold meetings every evening this week, in order to enable all parties to be heard.

Up to the hour of going to press we have no tidings of the screw steamship Australasian, of the Cunard line, now on her eighteenth day out from Liverpool. She is a fast steamer, and made her last trip to this port in less than twelve days. Some fears are therefore entertained that she has met with an accident. The Bremen, from Southampton, is on her fourteenth day out, and will undoubtedly arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning, when we may receive some tidings of the Australasian.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing specie on freight to the amount of $355,-77-, and 314 passengers. Her advices from San Francisco contain no news, it having been anticipated by the pony express.

The news from Central and South America by the Northern Light is not very important. From New Granada comes a rumor that Mosquera had got possession of Bogota; but it requires confirmation. President Barrios had returned to Salvador, and since his return everything was perfectly quiet. In Honduras there were some fears of a revolution, growing out of the government difficulties with the church. The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua had not been signed by the government of the latter, which attempts to snub us by saying Nicaragua wants no alliances with a disrupted nation. Don Antonio Varas, who was nominated for the Presidency of Chile, declines the honor on the ground that his election might produce revolution, which would be an injury to his country, whose interests he has at heart. Other important discoveries of gold in the mining districts are announced. Bolivia has been quiet since the expulsion of President Linares, who has gone to Chile. There are seven candidates for the Presidency, and amongst them figures General Belzu. It is said that Castilla, of Peru, paid at least $200,000 in bribes to the Bolivian Ministry to accomplish the overthrow of Linares, his unflinching enemy, and probably the ablest man in the republic. The new government has been officially recognized by the United States Minister.

In consequence of the events in Bolivia, Castilla has abandoned his idea of an invasion. Peru is quiet, though murders and robberies are quite frequent.

Ecuador is represented as quiet and prosperous, though a renewal of hostilities with Peru is expected in consequence of the unwillingness of the government of the former to acknowledge any of the treaties made by Castilla with Franco, or to recognise the Minister sent by the former during Franco's time. The rejected Minister has returned to Peru.

We have news from the city of Mexico to February 19, but there is nothing to add to our former advices, which were only two days earlier.

General Twiggs had an enthusiastic reception yesterday from the people of New Orleans. The citizens, military and members of the Convention joined in a procession and marched to his hotel, where a speech of welcome was made, to which General Twiggs replied.

From New Orleans it is stated that the United States revenue cutter Dodge was seized on the 2d instant, in Galveston Bay, by the State authorities of Texas, and that the officers in command had tendered their services to the State.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society last evening, President Lincoln was elected an honorary member, and an interesting paper was read by Dr. Fischell on the "Inquisition in America." Arrangements have been made for the taking of appropriate action, at the next meeting, in reference to the death of the late Dr. J. W. Francis.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, but in consequence of the absence of some of the members nothing but routine business was transacted, and after a short session the Board adjourned.

The new contract for cleaning the streets of this city went into effect on Thursday last, the 28th ult., but there were so many preliminaries to be arranged, and such a formidable array of workmen to be organized, that the contractor did not get his forces fairly in line till the beginning of this week. We are now promised clean streets. Time will tell the result. There are about four hundred miles of streets in the city to be cleaned. Of these, eighty miles down town are to be cleaned every night, and the three hundred and twenty miles of up town streets once a week.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Henry Wilson was convicted of forgery, in having a quantity of counterfeit bills on the North River Bank in his possession, and was sent to the State prison for five years and one month. John Watson and William Maxwell were also convicted of a similar offence, $77 worth of counterfeit bills of the Hartford Bank and $35 in worthless notes on the Munson Bank, of Massachusetts, being found upon their persons. They were each sent to the State prison for five years.

We chronicle to-day another death by burning—the victim being Madame Vigne, widow of a former proprietor of the Hotel de Paris. On occasions of this character a simple and most beneficent rule to observe is at once to throw the sufferer down, when, by speedy rolling or wrapping in whatever may be nearest at hand, the flames will frequently be stifled before they have time to ascend to the mouth or hair. Many lives have been saved by following this injunction, but many more have been lost by ignorance, or by not having sufficient presence of mind to remember it in season.

No improvement occurred yesterday in cotton, the sales of which were confined to 1,000 bales. There was more activity in breadstuffs, owing to the increased demand from shippers. Flour was rather easier, but wheat and corn were steady. The inquiry for provisions, hay, hops, rice and whiskey was moderate. Laguayra coffee was purchased to the extent of 3,000 bags at full prices. Sugars were somewhat better. No remarkable changes took place in the market for oils, naval stores, fish, seeds or tobacco. There was more produce offered for British ports, and heavier engagements of freights were made at former rates.

Mr. Lincoln on Coercion—Has the New Administration a Line of Policy?

The republican journals were very fierce in their denunciations of Mr. Buchanan's last message to Congress, charging the ex-President with vacillation and inconsistency altogether unbecoming his responsible position. The *Tribune* was especially gratified in being able to say that when Mr. Lincoln succeeded to power a new order of men would be called to sail the ship of State, and that she would pursue a perfectly straight course, without backing or filling or manœuvring in any eccentric manner. How far this promise has been kept may be understood from Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address—a very carefully drawn and elaborately finished State paper, with the finger-marks of Mr. Seward from the exordium to the poetical peroration. This address was looked for with the most intense anxiety, as it was presumed that it would indicate the policy of the new administration upon a very delicate point—no less a question than that of coercion, about which so much nonsense has been written and spoken ever since last November. "Coercion," according to the idea of some people, means actual invasion of the seceding States and the recapture of the federal property by force of arms. This is impracticable, if not impossible. It is a matter of doubt whether the regular troops would suffice for any such purpose; and, as we have hitherto shown, the President cannot call for additional forces without special power from Congress. But, we are told, he intends to collect the revenues, and use all the force at his command to enforce the laws. Herein is the whole pith of the address. We quote the paragraphs:—

In doing this (executing the laws of the Union in all the States) there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion—no using of force against or amongst the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

It will be noticed that in the paragraph preceding those which we have quoted, Mr. Lincoln declares that no State can lawfully get out of the Union; that, therefore, the Union remains unbroken, and that he will execute the laws to the extent of his ability. Then he proceeds to state that there need be no bloodshed, but that the federal government will "hold, occupy and possess," (does that mean retain or retake?) "the property and places" belonging to it. Furthermore, that the revenue is to be collected, but obnoxious officers are not to be forced upon the people of any State. Here is a clear and positive contradiction. It may be held by some politicians of the Mincio school that the President means to collect the revenue at sea; but this is impossible. We will suppose, for example, that the ship Alliance arrives at Charleston from Havre, with a cargo of silks, laces, fancy goods, manufactured articles, &c., in all, say five hundred packages, consigned to fifty or more persons. In entering the harbor the Alliance is overhauled by a ship-of-war, with a collector on board. The master has nothing to show but his manifest, which does not particularize the quality of the articles shipped. It is for the consignees to produce their invoices and bills of lading, pay the duties and receive the goods. When the consignees fail to appear, the packages are to be sent to the public store, and, in case they remain unclaimed during a stipulated period, they are sold at auction on account of the government. According to maritime law, all duties must be collected within one marine league of the port, and bulk cannot be broken until the vessel has been regularly entered within the harbor. Should the Executive override all these provisions, and declare that, in case the duties are not paid according to the new regulations, cargoes will be forfeited, a fresh obstacle arises. The machinery for the collection of the revenue is not alone executive. The judiciary has something to do with it. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot forfeit a pair of gloves without legal process to be had before a district judge and a jury of citizens to be empannelled from the district where the consignee reside. Where would the government find judge or jury in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans?

Difficulties no less insurmountable will arise in the Judiciary Department and the postal service. The constitution and laws are so framed that the President, when the question of arbitrary authority arises, has no power whatsoever. Mr. Seward, the chief adviser of the President, is a clear headed man and a thoroughly well read lawyer. He sees all the obstacles which surround the government. It is only such stupid people as the Chevalier Webb and blind fanatics like Greeley, who shut their eyes to the fact that without the conferring by Congress of plenary power upon the President he can do nothing. The regular army is too small for the service required of it already, and the President cannot increase it. Many of the best officers in the united service have resigned, and their entire disorganization is by no means improbable. From these circumstances we can understand why the President is so confident that there need be no bloodshed.

It is not, therefore, Mr. Lincoln's fault that he is compelled to retract in one sentence what he has said in another. He takes office at a juncture, to the exigencies of which this government, as it stands, is not equal. The laws guard State rights jealously, and although the statute books do not of course recognise secession, yet they fail to provide any very strong remedy against it, or any punishment for it. The only resource that Mr. Lincoln has is in an extra session of Congress, and it is by no means probable that the representatives of the people would, in the present state of public opinion, vote to place despotic power in the hands of the Executive. Such an act would only be justifiable in case of foreign invasion. The upshot of the whole matter is that the new administration cannot coerce the South if they would. They may override the law, and provoke a civil war, but that course is equivalent to suicide. As we said some time ago, Mr. Lincoln is seated upon thorns, and wields only a barren sceptre. He rules a Northern minority, through the cohesive power of the public plunder, but has no place in the affections of the people at large. No President or other constitutional ruler ever occupied a position so pitiable. It is not remarkable, then, that his inaugural is weak, vascillating, unsatisfactory and contradictory. If we were disposed to be severe, we might compare the President to the celebrated animal who hesitated between the two bundles of hay, and got neither of them. Even Presidents, however, are entitled to some mercy, and so we rest the case before it has been half opened.

THE OFFICE-SEEKING CROWD AT WASHINGTON.—We learn by our Washington despatches that nearly all the persons who recently visited that city for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln have left for their respective homes, and yet the federal capital is still swarming with those who rushed there from all quarters of the country in search of office. There has been no diminution in this portion of the transient population of Washington. It is crowded with hungry candidates for all kinds of places under the new government—applicants for foreign missions, applicants for consulates, applicants for collectorships, postmasterships, United States marshals and district attorneys, and all the offices, great and small, in the gift of Mr. Lincoln.

We have already published lists of office-seekers who haunt the capital, and we give additional names of these pertinacious individuals to-day. But we have only given the names of those who aspire to the fat places. If we were to publish all who are hunting after the one hundred thousand appointments as clerks, inspectors of customs, and the multifarious other places under the general government, we would have to draw extensively on the census returns, and would probably be compelled to print the name of every man in the republican party. There are hundreds of office hunters in Washington to-day who, when at home, had not a dollar to live upon, and it is a matter of wonder with their neighbors how they managed to get the means to carry them to Washington at all. We fear it will be with many of these poor fellows as it was with the man in Jackson's time, who came from one of the then Western States in search of office—as the old hero used to tell the story—who first demanded a first class foreign mission, as a reward for his political services, then would be content with the modest place of *charge d'affaires*, and finally came down to a consulship, and so on through all the minor grades of public office, all of which the President was compelled to decline. At length, when his money was all gone, and his hopes nearly gone with it, he made a last appeal to Jackson for the post of inspector in the New York Custom House, and upon being informed that this place was not directly in the gift of the President, he said, piteously, "General, hav'nt you a pair of old breeches you could give me?" Thus, we are afraid that some of the office-seekers now in Washington will be praying for a pair of Old Abe's breeches before they get through.

A NEW VERSION OF THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—A careful perusal of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural demonstrates how completely his mind has become saturated with the principles of the Chicago platform. He talks incessantly about the Union, and was so well satisfied with what he was saying, that he closed by declaring that he 'was loth to stop;' but his true intent, or instinct, was, evidently, to present the ideas promulgated at Chicago, in the most attractive light. The times are too serious for disguises, as the President will find before he is many weeks older. Doctrines which were repudiated by a majority of over one million of the people of the United States, in November last, will not be accepted now, because they have been carefully sugared.

FALLACIES OF MR. LINCOLN.—One is that he was elected by a majority of the people, and that he has a right to carry out a republican policy as the policy of the majority. The other is that constitutions are not of any value when they are trampled under foot with impunity by those who are bound to observe them, but who regard them as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

President Lincoln's Cabinet—Impending Irrepressible Conflict.

On the heels of the inaugural, so anxiously looked for, and so unsatisfactory, we have the news of the definite formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. It confirms the worst fears we have entertained concerning the probable policy of the administration. It is now officially announced as follows:—

Secretary of State........	Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.
Secretary of Treasury......	Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Secretary of War..........	Simon Cameron, of Pa.
Secretary of Navy.........	Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Secretary of Interior......	Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.
Postmaster General........	Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Attorney General..........	Edward Bates, of Mo.

Thus the Seward-Weed slate is completely broken; indeed, it would appear from our Washington despatches, that the admission of Mr. Chase was made a *sine qua non* of the continuance of the New York Senator, in the position of the Secretary of State. The radical portion of the republican party is, of course, exultant. It has succeeded in introducing elements of discord into the government, which will be powerfully felt and, probably, will ultimately triumph. An irrepressible conflict between the rival factions has commenced already, and must continue until one or the other is driven from office. Those who know the character of the respective individuals whom Mr. Lincoln has chosen to be his advisers, can entertain but little doubt which section will succumb.

The President has begun his career as Chief Magistrate by committing the error which proved fatal to poor Pierce. He labors, however, under disadvantages infinitely greater than those which embarrassed his unfortunate predecessor. The latter, to please everybody in the democratic party, selected a Cabinet from all the extremes. By the side of Marcy, whose views were in the main correct, he placed Jefferson Davis, a restless, subtle, scheming, Southern radical, whose more mercurial, enterprising genius, neutralized the efforts of the Secretary of State, and penetrated every act of the administration. In the same manner, Lincoln has brought Chase and Blair—the one an insatiable, dogged, persevering demagogue, the other a traditional believer in the obsolete theory of newspaper oligarchism—into a proximity to Mr. Seward, which the latter will not have the moral courage to sustain. His finer craft will be perpetually overruled; and, before many weeks, he will have either lapsed into a practically subservient relation to his colleagues, or be banished on some foreign mission. The President is vaunted as being a second Jackson in firmness; but his counsels cannot fail to be swayed hither and thither by the strife which will encompass him.

The best view of the case might be, that Cabinet wrangles, will occupy so much of the time and attention of the administration, that it will have but limited leisure to carry out its coercion theories respecting the South. But even this is uncertain. Out of divided counsels, too frequently spring foolish, immature and suicidal measures. While the seeds are sown which will destroy the republican party, it is to be feared that the welfare of the nation will also suffer serious detriment, and that, in the rapid progress of events, the grave blunder that has been committed, may be but one step farther on towards a disastrous end.

THE NEW YORK POLICE TAKING CARE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.—When the republican party inaugurated the Metropolitan Police Department of New York they selected the richest part of the whole country for their police district, in the four counties which it embraced within the boundaries of this State. At that time the party controlled only three or four of the Northern States; but since it has elected the chief magistrate of the country, those limits have become quite too restricted for the official officiousness of that peculiarly republican institution, the Metropolitan Police. Hence we find, by the admission of Fouché Kennedy himself, that the Metropolitan Police district has been extended to Baltimore and Charleston, and even further South, and that a regular system of police espionage is now established throughout most of the Southern cities—the headquarters being in New York, and the New York people being obliged to foot the bills.

We publish in another column, a correspondence upon this subject between Fouché Kennedy, of New York, and Vidocq Kane, of Baltimore, together with some editorial comments of the Baltimore press, from which it would appear that the New York police have taken the whole South, if not the whole country, under their especial care. The cities of the South are swarming with New York policemen, they are drafted into the ranks of the "Southern volunteers;" and indeed, in every society throughout the entire country, for aught we know, detectives are scattered, listening to every man's conversation and dogging every man's footsteps. This contemptible system of espionage, we need hardly say, comprises no part of our democratic form of government; it is inimical to the spirit of this people; it is dangerous to the existence of individual liberty, and could only be initiated and fostered by an oppressive and dogmatic faction.

The Metropolitan Police were established ostensibly for the protection of the lives and properties of the citizens of the district who pay for their support. This is the special duty of a local police force, and although it was bad enough to find that from the beginning the Metropolitan Police system was but a political partisan machine, established for the furtherance of party aims, such an outrageous misapplication of its power as Mr. Fouché Kennedy and his political associates have now assumed is something without parallel in the history of any independent country.

AMALGAMATION PROHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA.—A bill introduced into the lower House of the California Legislature on the 30th of January, to prevent the amalgamation of different races of men, provides that any white person who shall hereafter be convicted of marrying or otherwise cohabiting with a negro, mulatto, Chinese or Indian, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or both; and that the fact that a person beds, boards, cohabits or intermarries with an individual of any of said races, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such a person is not a white citizen, and shall subject him to all constitutional disabilities imposed on persons of color. And this is done in a free State. What a lesson! One of the evil effects of the realization of the republican theories about the negro race would be extensive amalgamation and deterioration of the white race. The California Legislature is wisely providing, as far as it can, against the admixture of races, which has destroyed Mexico and the Central American republics, and which will destroy North America if "universal emancipation" of the blacks should ever be realized.

OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—The period fixed by the treaty for the occupation of Syria by the French troops expired on the 3d of this month. It is probable that by this time the Conference which was to meet at Paris to make arrangements for the future government of the province is in session. It is understood that the commission of inquiry appointed by the European governments to report to the Conference has adopted a plan, of which the following are the principal features:—It recommends that a Pacha, invested with power for life, shall administer the affairs of the province, with the title of Governor General. A fifth of its revenues is to go to the Porte, the remainder being employed for internal expenses. A constitution, to be agreed upon between the Sultan and the Great Powers, is to be given to the province, and its execution is to be watched over by the Consuls General at Beyrout. A Divan, elected by the votes of each district in proportion to the number of inhabitants, is to form a consulting council for the Pacha, and no more Ottoman troops are to be sent into Syria from Constantinople, but are to be replaced by military forces raised in the province itself. The Lebanon and anti-Lebanon districts are to have at their head a Caimacan, dependent on the Pacha, and an Ottoman subject, though, of the Catholic religion. Two Caimacans, one Maronite, and the other Druse, are to be under him to govern the two populations which occupy the mountain, and the government of the mixed villages is to be constituted in such a manner as to have their inhabitants always placed according to their religion, under the direct authority of one of their own faith.

This plan appears calculated to do away with all the difficulties arising out of the religious feuds of the population and the substitution of the authority of the Porte by a foreign force. It remains to be seen whether France, in the prosecution of the designs imputed to it, will throw any obstacles in the way of its adoption.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—By the Northern Light, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have news from Central America to the 25th of February. The chief item of interest is that announcing the capture of Bogota, the capital of New Granada, by Mosquera, the revolutionary general. As no particulars of the event or the circumstances immediately leading to it have been received, we are left to conjecture; but as Mosquera was previously heard of in the province of Neiva, at the head of six thousand men, the probability is that a battle was fought between these and the forces under Ospina, the President of the republic. From Nicaragua we learn that Congress was still in session, and that the United States treaty had not been ratified, nor was it likely to be. It was said there that, the American Union being in a state of disruption, Nicaragua would prove a match for either the North or the South, and that the Nicaraguans were in want of no treaty alliances. This boast, coming from a republic that can muster only four hundred troops, is refreshing. In Chinandega it was anticipated that Gavett, the murderer of Joseph L. White, would be acquitted on the strength of a plea to the effect that the witnesses who saw the murder were all friends of the victim, and that consequently their evidence could not be received. In Honduras the ill feeling between the government and the church was unabated, and fears were entertained of its leading to a revolution against the President. Affairs in Costa Rica were depressed, owing to the late change in the government and the attempt at revolution which immediately succeeded. A scarcity of money, a feeling of insecurity and the prospect of a small coffee crop promise badly for the future.

THE SLANDERS OF THE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS AND LEADERS AGAINST THE SOUTH.—Long before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln the republicans set afloat stories that Washington was to be attacked and the Capitol seized in order to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The effect of this was to excite a military spirit all over the North for the purpose of invading the South; and under its influence United States troops were concentrated at Washington, to the great danger of the disturbance of the public peace by exciting the South. When the day of inauguration drew nigh another lying story still more horrible was started, with the same object, and in this Fouché Kennedy's police played a distinguished part. It was stated that there was the most indubitable evidence—and the names of the parties ascertained were known even to European fame—that there was a plot to murder Mr. Lincoln on his way to Washington; and Mr. Lincoln, swallowing the tale, made a precipitate flight to Washington in disguise in order to anticipate the assassins. Now the inauguration is over, having passed off without the slightest disturbance or any attempt to molest Mr. Lincoln, and the stories concocted for the base purpose of stirring up hostility to the South are all found to be without the slightest foundation. Having failed in their design, they will necessarily recoil on the republican party.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Kellogg made her first appearance before the Brooklyn public in the opera of "Rigoletto" last evening. Her success was more real than on the night of her debut, when she was supported by hosts of friends. The audience received her rather coldly at first, but as the opera proceeded they warmed into genuine enthusiasm, and at the close of the first, and indeed of every act afterwards, she was called before the curtain and laden with bouquets. Her voice, which as we have already stated is not powerful, was heard to better effect than in the New York Academy, and it had, beside, the advantage of being free from the influence of the nervousness which attended her debut. As an artist Miss Kellogg has a good deal to acquire; but her performance is marked by great intelligence, and indicates a capacity to arrive at a high point of dramatic excellence. Her method is admirable, and though her voice is somewhat thin, its freshness and purity, conjoined with a fair share of flexibility, enable her to execute satisfactorily whatever she attempts. Miss Kellogg has had a great advantage in being supported on both occasions by such a tenor as Stigelli. He proved a tower of strength to her, more particularly in the "Addio, addio," one of the gems of the opera, in which she was least effective, though it received an encore.

To night the "Poliuto" will be given at the New York Academy, and on Saturday there will be a matinee in Fourteenth street, and a grand gala performance in Brooklyn for the benefit of Miss Hinkley, "Norma" and the last act of "Rigoletto" being set down in the bills for that occasion. The appearance of Madame Colson for the first time in Norma, and of Miss Kellogg in the role in which she has been so successful, will no doubt crowd the house. This will close one of the most satisfactory operatic seasons, both pecuniarily and artistically, that we have had to record.

THE ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—Another of those delightful reunions which our New York artists occasionally give their friends, took place last night at their rooms in Tenth street. A world of beauty and fashion crowded the various studios, a large number of which were thrown open to the visitors, rendering locomotion not so easy a matter among the waves of silk and velvet which surged along the narrow corridors of the building, and in and out the doorways of the little sanctums, where the genius of art doth realise her dreams. In fact, so great was the crowd—and it was of the elite of our metropolitan society—that a glimpse of the paintings was sometimes impossible, and many a one who went to admire the handiwork of the artist had to make amends to himself by a study of the living beauty which breathed and glowed around him on every side.

OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Interesting Debate in the Virginia Convention on Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural—Seizure of the Revenue Cutter Dodge—Ovation to Gen. Twiggs in New Orleans—The New Postage Law of the Southern Confederacy, &c., &c., &c.

ANTICIPATIONS OF AN ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

The impression is very general here that an attack is shortly to be made on Sumter. In fact, intelligence received here from Charleston indicates such an intention. But reliable information received by the government from Charleston and from Montgomery represents an entirely different state of things. Of course it is not known what effect Lincoln's Inaugural may have upon the Confederated States. It may change their policy, and at once bring on collision. It is pretty certain that a collision cannot long be delayed.

It is said that President Lincoln declared recently that he would never disgrace himself and dishonor his country, nor weaken his party, as Pierce had done, by appointing renegade foreigners of the red republican order to foreign missions or other honorable [illegible].

Major Anderson, up to the 4th of March, has continued to speak of his condition as safe, and to express the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

SEIZURE OF THE CUTTER DODGE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

The revenue cutter Dodge was seized by the authorities of Texas in Galveston bay, on the 2d inst. The officer in command has resigned, and tendered his services to the Governor.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Cox, of Chesterfield, introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report, without delay, a plan for a convention of the border slave States at the earliest practicable day; also, to report on the subject of the coercion of the seceded States by the government.

Mr. LEAKE, of Goochland, offered a substitute, instructing the committee, in view of the coercive policy indicated by the President, and a long list of aggressions, to report an ordinance for Virginia to reassume all the powers she delegated to the government, and declare herself independent, and then call a convention of the slaveholding States to determine what new constitution would be necessary for the protection of their rights in a confederacy of slave States, and such free States as were willing to come in.

Mr. HARVIE, of Amelia, introduced an amendment instructing the committee to report by affirming:—

Whereas, it is plain that it is Mr. Lincoln's purpose to plunge the country into civil war by his coercive policy, which Virginia will resist; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make the needful appropriation of means and provide the necessary force to resist and repel every attempt of the federal authorities to hold, occupy and possess the property and places of the United States in any of the seceded States, or those that may withdraw, or collect duties on imports in the same.

Mr. GOGGIN read a series of resolutions against coercive measures for the collection of the revenue, &c.; that Virginia would repel such attempts; requesting the co-operation of the border slave States in adopting a plan for uniting with the South with the hope of restoring harmony to the Union, and of re-forming the United States on the basis of the constitution modified to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories for all time; that in the event of separation of Virginia from the Union, the government property in Virginia ought to be resumed by her, as well for the defence of her citizens and property in particular locations as for purposes of general defence; that while Virginia remains a member of the Union she will assume no hostile attitude toward the government, but be prepared to repel any assaults made upon her.

The debate exhibited the effect of the inaugural to some extent. The Union men, including Messrs. Cox and Goggin, urged that some action was necessary, as all Virginia's previous efforts had failed. They want the opinion of the border slave States before determining, but contemplate no Union with the North on unequal terms.

Mr. DORMAN, of Rockbridge, though regretting Mr. Lincoln's position, thinks the Union men should work all the harder to oppose coercion.

There was great excitement in the Convention all day, but an adjournment was had without taking action. The secessionists are in better spirits.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5, 1861.

The Southern Congress reassembled to-day.

The flag for the Confederate States was unanimously determined upon. The design originated with the committee having the matter in charge, and was not taken from any of the models presented.

The flag was hoisted over the Capitol at four o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Mallory has been confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.

The Congress is in secret session to-night.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The following is a simplified statement of the rates of postage under the act of Congress of the Confederate States of America, adopted on the 21st of February, 1861. The act is to go into effect from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation, announce:—

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

ON LETTERS.

Single letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight—
For any distance under 500 miles, 5 cents.
For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cents.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters two cents each.
In the foregoing cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.
Advertised letters two cents each.

ON PACKAGES.

Containing other than printed or written matter—money packages are included in this class—
To be rated by weight as letters are rated and to be charged double the rates of postage on letters, to wit—
For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.
For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.
In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:—

Within the State where Published.
Weekly paper, 6½ cents per quarter.
Semi weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter.
Tri weekly paper, 19½ cents per quarter.
Daily paper, 39 cents per quarter.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

Without the State where Published.
Weekly paper, 13 cents per quarter.
Semi weekly paper, 26 cents per quarter.
Tri weekly paper, 39 cents per quarter.
Daily paper 78 cents per quarter.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

On Periodicals

Sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight—

Within the State where Published.
Monthly, 3 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.
Semi monthly, 6 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce, or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi monthly or quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of subscribers.

Without the State where Published.
Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight—
Monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.
Semi monthly 12 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.
Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi monthly or quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the offices of the subscribers.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, each circular not sealed, handbill and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cents for any distance; 2 cents additional for each additional ounce or less beyond the first three ounces.
In all cases the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following persons only are entitled to the franking privilege, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business":—
Postmaster General.
His chief clerk.
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.
Deputy postmasters.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 5, 1861.

The Convention met at ten o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

Resolutions were read moving that the protest of St. Louis against coercion by the federal government be reduced to writing, and a copy sent to the President of the United States.

Resolutions were adopted, providing that a committee be appointed to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia, and inform him that Missouri dissented from the position taken by that State, and very firmly but emphatically declined to share in the honors of secession with her.

Gen. Coulter and Gen. Doniphan, Commissioners to the

Peace Congress, addressed the Convention by invitation on the state of the country.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4, 1861.

Sixty-two counties have been heard from. Sixty-five Unionists and thirty-three secessionists have been elected. The vote on holding a Convention will require the official returns to decide it.

ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5, 1861.

Advices received from Arkansas state that the Convention of that state met yesterday and elected Union officers by six majority.

OVATION TO GEN. TWIGGS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

The reception of Gen. Twiggs was most enthusiastic—a universal demonstration by the citizens and military and members of the Convention, who united in a procession. In reply to the welcome, Gen. Twiggs said he hoped Providence would grant him sufficient strength to take part in the momentous struggle which threatens the country.

INTERESTING FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1861.

NEWS FROM MEXICO—THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY STILL UNSETTLED.

Despatches were received at the Department of State this morning, with dates from the city of Mexico to February 18.

Peace has not been restored throughout the country, the reactionists being still in arms in some quarters, particularly in the South. Large bands of troops have been sent against them by Juarez's government, and some unimportant battles have been fought.

Since Miramon had left the country the reactionists have been under the command of Zuloaga and Vicario.

The decree had been passed annulling all sales of every kind of property made by the clergy without the authority of government. The Minister of the United States had protested against it.

The Presidential question was not decided, but the impression was that the present incumbent had received a larger number of votes than any of his competitors. If there is no selection by the people the selection would devolve upon Congress.

General Uraga had been appointed by Juarez Minister to Washington. He is well known in this country as an able military man and has considerable diplomatic experience, having been Minister for some time to one of the European courts.

The money seized by Degollado has been settled for with the British Minister. It is to be paid to the British merchants in four months. The money seized by Miramon from the British legation has also been settled for, and is to be paid out of the property of those who authorized the seizure.

DESPATCHES FROM THE NAVAL VESSELS OFF VERA CRUZ AND ON THE CHINA STATION.

The Navy Department received despatches this morning from Flag Officer Pendergrast, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult., giving details of the movements of the squadron. The health of the officers and crew was good. The only vessel now at Vera Cruz is the Macedonian. The other vessels composing the squadron are on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, or on their way to the Atlantic ports.

Despatches were also received from Flag Officer Stribling, dated Hong Kong, December 20. There was no political news of importance. Affairs were generally quiet.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN POPE SET ASIDE.

President Buchanan, before his retirement, directed the Secretary of War to set aside the order for the court martial of Captain Pope, on the ground that he does not believe that the remarks of that officer have affected him injuriously, and therefore is not willing to have them pursued.

THE PATENT OFFICE BILL.

The point of difference between the two houses on the bill reorganizing the Patent Office, was with reference to the extension of patents. The House had amended it, providing that no patent should be received when the Commissioner was satisfied that both the inventor and assignee had netted one hundred thousand dollars. The Senate amended this by confining that amount of profits to the inventor alone. The Committee of Conference consisted of Messrs. Douglas, Cameron and Fitch, of the Senate, and Cox, Frank and Barr, of the House, who adopted, in place of what is above stated, the following:—

All patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for seventeen years from the date of issue, and all extensions of such patents is hereby prohibited.

The bill was thus passed. It stops all the corruption and intrigues to prevent patents in Congress, and all patents granted after its passage cannot be renewed at the Patent Office.

UNITED STATES DRAFTS RETURNED UNPAID BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW ORLEANS.

The drafts drawn by ex-Secretary Dix on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to pay for work done on the Custom House, and also the drafts by ex-Postmaster General King on the same officer in connection with the postal service, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, have been returned unpaid.

THE OFFICERS OF THE LATE CABINET.

The resignations to Mr. Buchanan of his Cabinet officers were to take effect on the 4th of March, or not until their successors were appointed; consequently they have been attending to the business, until closing hours, of their respective departments to-day.

General Dix will return to New York on Thursday.]

MAJOR ANDERSON URGED AS SUCCESSOR TO GEN. TWIGGS.

A large number of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana are here urging the promotion of Major Robert Anderson as Brigadier General, vice General Twiggs, stricken from the roll, as recently officially published, for treachery.

The resignation of Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.

RESIGNATION IN THE ARMY.

Captain Lay, of Virginia, by local rank a brevet Lieutenant Colonel as an aid to Lieutenant General Scott, has resigned.

The republican Senators held a caucus this morning to arrange the standing committees.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, March 6—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of either of the European steamers off this point. Wind heavy from northwest; weather dark and hazy off shore.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, March 6—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship North Briton, now due with Liverpool dates of the 21st, and Londonderry 22d ult.

Later From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

The steamer Habana, from Havana 2d, has arrived. Sugars were more active; Nos. 12 to 14, 6½ a 7 reals. Stock 190,000 boxes. Sterling exchange, 10 a 11 per cent premium. Sight exchange on New York, 2 a 2½ per cent premium.

The grandest preparations were making for the reception of Prince Alfred, of England.

The Spanish Bank had made a new issue of two millions.

Weather cool and healthy. Business lively.

News from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

The commanding officer at Fort Brown, contrary to the orders of Gen. Twiggs, was at the latest advices preparing for defensive operations. The State troops were concentrating in the neighborhood. Fort Cooper had surrendered to the State.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 5, 1861.

The Burlington and Monmouth Railroad bill, and the Middlesex and Union Railroad bill, which have been opposed by the New Jersey Railroad Company, were to-day ordered at a third reading. Subsequently the Milburn Railroad bill, opposed by the same company, passed the Senate by a vote of 13 against 6.

Resolutions were introduced, requesting the State Directors of the joint railroad and canal companies to investigate the accounts of every description, of said companies, the cost of construction, amount of income paid out for all purposes, amount of bonds issued, amount of dividends paid in cash or in stock, and all matters connected with said companies, in which the interest of the State is affected.

The resolutions were debated. A motion finally prevailed postponing them indefinitely, 31 to 1. This may be regarded as the first test vote of the season on the railroad bills.

The vote sustaining the Camden and Amboy Railroad policy being 31, a majority of the whole House, while their opponents, led on by the New Jersey Railroad Company, received but 21 votes.

The Case of Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1861.

A full pardon was not granted to Judge Vondersmith. His term of imprisonment was commuted from twenty to three years. His fine was not remitted.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, March 5, 1861.

The steamship America sails to-morrow for Halifax and Liverpool at nine A. M. The mails close at half-past six A. M.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, March 5, 1861.

About thirty persons attended the meeting of the Railroad Committee this afternoon on the Broadway bill. Mr. Ward, of New York, appeared on behalf of the bill, and invited those present to express their views in regard to the measure. If there was any opposed to it he wished to hear them, that the friends of the measure might know the points of objection. Amos Haight, owner of the St. Nicholas Hotel, stated that he appeared before the committee on behalf of a large interest in New York opposed to the bill, to ask for a postponement until Friday. They were not prepared to speak on the question to-day. He was opposed to building a railroad in Broadway.

After a short consultation on the subject it was found that others would probably be ready to speak to-morrow, and the committee decided to meet every afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, during the present week, or at least up to and including Friday. All who wish to be heard will please take notice.

The Insolvent Debtors bill was considered in the committee of the whole to-night, and after a lengthy debate progress was reported.

The bill to divide the Eleventh ward of Brooklyn was then taken up, read through, and ordered to a third reading. D. H. Haight, instead of Amos Haight, is the person that appeared before the committee against the Broadway bill.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 5, 1861.

The attendance this morning was quite slim.

The Speaker announced as the select Committee on the amendment of the Excise law, Messrs. Fish, Hardy, Lansing, Hyatt and McKeel.

The Poughkeepsie and New Paltz Ferry Charter bill came up for a third reading, and was laid on the table.

The bill to impose tolls on the railroads of the State was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAY moved to amend by striking out the New York and Erie Railroad.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved an amendment restricting the operation of the bill so far as relates to the New York and Erie road, to property transported over it received from beyond the State and destined to points outside of the State.

Debate was had on the amendments of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON made an able argument against it, on the ground of policy, holding that the canals have demonstrated their capacity to support themselves if honestly and properly managed.

Progress was reported on the bill before a vote was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at seven o'clock.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered, but suspended after the arrival of a quorum.

Mr. Hutchings, by consent, reported favorably the bill to increase the number of Judges in the Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court of New York.

The bills on general orders were then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the law for the incorporation of companies to navigate lakes and rivers was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to executions, processes and other proceedings against insolvent debtors was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. Ingham and Kernan against the bill, on the grounds that it destroys the laws by which contracts existing prior to its enactment can be enforced, and is therefore unconstitutional, as virtually impairing the contract.

Mr. BINGHAM argued in support of the bill.

A motion to report progress was carried.

The bill dividing the Eleventh ward of Brooklyn and creating a new ward was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1861.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¼. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1 10 per cent discount.

MOBILE, March 4, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10½c. a 10¾c., for middling, the market closing quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1861.

Cotton quiet: sales to-day 6,500 bales at 10⅝c. a 11⅛c. for middling; sales of three days 19,000 bales; receipts of three days 20,000 bales against 29,500 last year; decreased receipts at this port 214,000 bales; do at all the ports 631,000 bales. Sugar steady at 4½c. a 5¾c. for fair to fully fair. No change in other articles.

CINCINNATI, March 5, 1861.

Flour—Market unsettled and lower. Whiskey opened dull at 14½c., and at the close buyers were offering 13½c. Provisions quiet.

Opening of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

NAVIGATION RESUMED—THE WEATHER—SUNKEN VESSELS—A FRESHET, ETC.

The Hudson river is now open from New York to Albany, the last blockade of ice near Castleton having given way on Monday night. Along the sides of the river there are large quantities of broken ice which is beyond the reach of the current, and will probably remain there until melted away. This extends from Albany to Hudson. The channel of the river is almost entirely free of floating ice, and the little that remains is so broken up and rotten that it will not offer any obstruction to the boats. Below Hudson, as far down as Tarrytown, there are along shore occasional places in the river where the floating ice is in as large quantities as between Hudson and Albany, but as a general thing it is stationary, the tides having no effect upon it. All along the river preparations are being made by the owners of sloops and schooners to commence business. Several steamboats have already started from New York for different points along the river, and yesterday, about twelve o'clock at noon, a propeller, with schooners and barges in tow, passed Castleton, bound to Albany. This is probably the same steamer that our reporter observed passing Catskill about half-past six o'clock on Monday night. One of the Hudson boats was expected on Monday night in that city, from New York, and the other last night. As the night express bound South on Monday was between Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie, a large steamer was on its way, bound North. It was supposed to be the Manhattan, of Rondout, as she was expected to arrive at that village early that night. A short distance below Poughkeepsie, another large boat (probably one of the Hudson boats) was seen.

Rain fell in large quantities towards Albany on Sunday afternoon and night; and this, assisted by the warm weather and prolonged thaw, completely broke up the Mohawk and the surrounding creeks and streams, causing the water to rise to a fearful height, overflowing the banks, carrying away or destroying the bridges, and inundating the country for a considerable distance around. The bridge over the Mohawk at Fonda is completely swept away, and it is feared that unless the water abates other important bridges will share the same fate. Up to yesterday morning there was no connection on the Central road with the trains that leave Albany, as the track was overflowed in many places to the depth of two and three feet. At Albany the water is also very high, touching over the docks and up Maiden lane to the office of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Passengers are landed from the ferry boats of the Harlem and Hudson River roads by means of planks. About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon the water began gradually to subside, and it is hoped that the freshet will not do any further damage. Below Albany the flats are once more covered with water to a considerable depth, in many places the fences being submerged. We are glad to state that the river is not near so high as it was some two weeks ago, and that the damage will be small compared to that caused by that freshet, as scores feared another rising of the river, and were accordingly prepared. Intermingled with the floating ice below Albany are thousands of feet of lumber, sticks of timber, logs, uprooted trees and rubbish.

From Stuyvesant to Albany not less than a hundred persons, in boats, were busily engaged in picking up what was valuable, and to judge from the number of rafts already hauled in shore, it is quite a profitable business. From twenty to thirty of these rafts are already collected, many being quite large and valuable. Some are made of logs and heavy timber, and the lumber thrown on top, while others are promiscuously made up of everything in the shape of wood which could be picked up. Several more sunken vessels were also observed, which have not been reported. A short distance below Castleton a canal boat lies on the flats, near the railroad track, completely submerged except one end; and further north in the river is a sunken vessel with nothing visible but her stern. At Castleton another canal boat is almost entirely submerged, lying nearly alongside the dock; and about a quarter of a mile below Greenbush a canal boat lies on the land high and dry, some distance from the river. The latter boat has been in this situation since the last freshet.

The river all along is very high and rough. Yesterday a change took place in the weather. At half-past eleven A. M. snow fell at Stuyvesant, and in many places the weather was very cold and freezing hard.

The following particulars of the break on the Central Railroad, and detention of trains, was obtained from passengers who arrived yesterday in Albany from the West:—The Mohawk broke up on Sunday night. The ice was carried by the raising of the river upon the Central Railroad track, between Fort Plain and Palatine Bridge, to the height of four feet, tearing it away in a number of places. The track was submerged nearly two miles, varying from two to four feet in depth. The fires in the locomotives were extinguished. The morning express of Monday arrived at St. Johnsville at half-past four o'clock. It lay there until daylight, when it attempted to proceed, but was compelled to back to St. Johnsville, being unable to pass the break. This train was followed by the accommodation, which arrived there at half-past seven A. M., and the mail train at half-past eleven A. M. At five o'clock on Monday night, the water having subsided, and the track being partially cleared, a train was made up, which started for Albany. It was switched off on the up track at Fort Plain to Palatine Bridge, when it was again switched off on the down track, and reached Albany without further delay. Since then the trains have been running regular. Gangs of men were employed all yesterday clearing the track of ice and repairing the road. The Mohawk flats are flooded from fifteen to twenty miles along the river between Little Falls and Fonda.

Last night the express trains on the Harlem and Hudson River railroads were extra large, many of the passengers being Erie Railroad passengers, who were compelled to reach the city on the above roads, as the freshet on the Erie is said to be so serious that several bridges are carried away, among which is the Susquehanna Railroad bridge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season—a wonderfully successful one—will be closed with a matinee on Saturday, and the artists appear in Boston on the Monday following. The "Poliuto" will be given to-night, with Madame Colson and Brignoli. Madame Colson makes her debut in the role of Paulina, and a fine performance may be expected. On Friday Miss Kellogg will sing Linda for the first time.

Personal Intelligence.

Lieutenant H. R. Stewart, of the Royal Navy; F. O. C. Darley, of Delaware; Mr. Vanderwater and wife, and J. B. Peachy, of San Francisco, and Mr. J. L. Gardner and wife, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Jerome Buck, of Boston; A. W. McNeal, of Delaware; J. T. Rockwell, of Springfield; J. C. Davis, of Alabama; R. T. McCay and family, of Georgia, and E. Q. Hunting, of New York, are stopping at the Lafargo House.

Hon. Jacob Pratt, of Prattsville; Hon. J. E. Holmes, of South Carolina; Capt. Crane and H. F. Hastings, of California; T. Gibson, of Nashville, Tenn.; E. C. Delavan and family and W. H. De Witt and family, of Albany; R. W. Rice, of Boston; E. Turner, of Baltimore; Mr. Chambers, of Philadelphia, and D. F. Mosely, of Albany, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; James Craig, of Missouri; James Crawford, of Canada; L. F. Patten and wife, of Wisconsin; G. Wilson and John G. Walker, of Toronto; S. R. Roe and wife, of West Point; C. and H. Eldridge and W. C. Anderson, of California; Capt. Jack Eldridge, of Cape Cod; Thomas Livingston and G. T. Stedman, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. J. Woodruff and family, of Connecticut; Col. Nauman and Dr. Berrien, of the United States Army; D. G. Mathews and wife, of Lima; J. O. Eldridge and wife, H. Mallows and wife, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Davenport and R. Wilde, of California; J. P. Leavitt and I. C. Bell and wife, of Ohio; J. W. Barker, of Syracuse; E. Clark and family, of Washington; G. F. Kimpball, of Louisville; F. B. Roberts, of Illinois; W. E. Robinson, of Arkansas; A. R. Donaldson and D. Leitch, of St. Louis; F. O. Harris, of Baltimore; G. S. Starkweather, of Milwaukee, and D. S. Dexter, of Rhode Island, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ASPINWALL—Steamship Northern Light—J O Eldridge, wife and child; Wm H Taylor, wife and infant; Mrs Chas Lux, Mrs Kenny and child, Mrs Anderson and child, J A Franknaw, D Jacobson, Miss J B Hall, Mrs A S Knapp, Edward May, J Sands and wife, Dr Berrien, E Shubert, S G Rowntown, T B Peachy, Mrs Lander, R Finlayson, Miss McNeal, Mrs Davenport, G Cornell, Mrs Caswell and child, H W Stein, S Coleman, A Finder, Col Nauman, U. S. A.; Miss E Moody, Chang and Eng, and two children; Julius Cohn, H Bowman and wife, J Hope, wife, mother and two children; S Bowman, wife and child; C Garrity and wife, J Conrad, Rev Dr Auchloss, A F Ware, L Lyon, C D Mathews, A Birnbaum, B F Hastings, Capt Crane, Geo F Wilson, Capt Reidell, J Mathewson, wife and child; E S Nepps, S G Moody and wife, J R Wild, J Clark, wife and child; H Fessel, Rev Mr Patten, E O Quick, C Maynard, J F Greeby, wife and child; Mr Lovin, Mrs Finally and three children, Hon J E Holmes, H Thompson, F H Kl by, J J Lawyer, Miss M E Carpenter, H Boynton, P H Fay, Capt Fletcher, J L Moore, Edward Fales, R Haultz, J Reilly, J C Mathews, wife and child, J T Dimon, Mr Mines, Mrs Angulo, Mr Angulo, D Roedner, Miss Birode, Mr Sloan.

CHARLESTON—Steamship James Adger—W A Hook, S P Lawrence, M Roter, Saml Hope, Thos S Rush, W Emanuel, Neil Dow, Jr, M DeWitt, John M Pendleton, USN, M Wilson, Miss Simpson, H T Coldcock, J Picketoch, Miss Darling, W P Beecher, M Kane, H Merry, J Hazleton and lady, Jane McLean, R S Force, J H Mulford, Jr, and 15 in the steerage.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Augusta—Miss Henderson, Miss Wakeman, Miss Kilts, Benjamin Franklin, John G Mitchill, John Loomis, Mr Bannon, E B Crofts, George Ross, J D Burnham, J F Noxer, E Hasbrouck, W H Jones, J W Adams, G N Mason, N P Mason, D Abramson, J Rosenbaum, J Slean, F Grant, J Metz, L G Hildebrandt, D Wells, Geo F Dasher, J D Thayer, M Brickner, M Gottlieb, J W Noble, M Elsner, M C Brickner, J M Kibbe, A Abrams, and 26 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland—Rev E S Howard and lady, of Portland; W Quirton, J B Pelletier and Stuern Flatow, of Quebec; D S Lyle, of Chicago; Miss L Johnson, C E Colston, Mr Middleton, Capt Earle and Capt Fraberne, of Montreal; T Plackel, W H Edwards and Jos J Astley, of Toronto; Mr Chalmers, W Lambert and D McKay, of Montreal; Jas Williams, P Sweeney, Sylvanus Shaw, Miss M Ryan, Wm P Armstrong, W Rhode, J Harnting and John Hilbert, of New York; Thos Burton, of Boston; Miss L Hart, of Hamilton; Thos H Boardman and Capt P A Hussey, of Brunswick; S B Hersey, of Providence; Capt Fred A Merrill, of Boston; Wm Marsh and Geo McCauley, of St John, NB; Mrs Hyder, Miss McDonald and J Leaf, of Toronto.

NORFOLK, &c.—Steamship Jamestown—T O Renton, Mrs Botts, W L Marble, Mrs O Bowers, G B Kelly, Miss F A Clifford, B C Morris, Jr, John Erbo, and 3 in the steerage.

Naval Intelligence.

The funeral honors to the late Lieutenant E. T. Speddon, United States Navy, will be paid at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, to-day (Wednesday), at one o'clock P. M.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Part 1.—Nos. 317, 753, 853, 655, 201, 407, 411, 415, 417, 423, 429, 431, 439, 443, 471, 513, 519, 533, 537, 539. Part 2.—Nos. 358, 272, 378, 382, 381, 386½, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 401, 406, 408, 412, 416, 420.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part 1.—Nos. 20, 162, 184, 2, 13, 46, 76, 80, 95, 97, 100, 111, 123, 127, 132, 133, 140, 159, 166½.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Nos. 1305, 1383, 1385, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1413. Part 2.—Nos. 940, 912, 502, 941, 802, 794, 951, 966, 953, 960, 962, 968, 254, 200.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 323, 404, 322, 1135, 205, 514, 515, 517, 519, 520, 521, 331, 212, 504, 61. Part 2.—Nos. 427, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 510, 512, 513, 50, 460.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 159, March 5, 1861.

35, 23, 78, 5, 4, 10, 21, 75, 19, 43, 76, 60, 25, 61.

DELAWARE—CLASS 160, March 5, 1861.

42, 24, 49, 79, 1, 17, 39, 31, 75, 7, 44, 20, 48.

Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 65, March 5, 1861.

53, 37, 34, 13, 38, 1, 3, 69, 21, 67, 26, 22.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 32, March 5, 1861.

56, 11, 43, 10, 67, 55, 6, 57, 41, 34, 7, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing

R. FRANCE & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Espenscheid's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats are now ready for inspection and sale at No. 118 Nassau street.

1861. Genin. 1861. Grand opening of spring styles, Thursday, March 7, for gents' Hats, boys' and girls' Hats and Caps. 513 Broadway.

1861. White, the Hatter. 1861. Grand opening of spring styles, Thursday, March 7, for gent's Hats, boys' and girls' Hats and Caps, 216 Broadway.

Just Out!—Just Out!!—Not Out in the cold, like some of our politicians, but out in Broadway, and other fashionable thoroughfares, every sunshiny day, are KNOX'S new style of gentlemen's Hats for spring wear. They are just such hats as all his patrons had reason to suppose from past experience he would bring out—durable, symmetrical, elegant and genteel. They are not extravagant in price, yet equal in texture and finish to those of any other manufacturer, and never fail to give entire satisfaction. KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

Brooklyn Art-Photographic.—Williamson's Imperial Gray Vignette, chief of photographic beauties. Fulton street, opposite Clinton.

Empire Sewing Machines—The Cheapest, because the best in market. Office 335 Broadway.

Just Received and Now in Store, FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND SILK WORM OUT. For sale by J. FRED MILWARD, 53 and 90 Reade street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—The best in the world; wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Dr. Holloway Positively Guarantees a perfect cure of Salt Rheum, King's Evil and Scrofulous affections, by the use of his celebrated Pills and Ointment. He has for fifty years prescribed them with the greatest success in all parts of the world without a single case of failure.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Batchelor's Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card to 16 Bond street, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable and Instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Mustaches to grow luxuriantly. Sold wholesale and retail by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

The Union Pin (Pure Gold) may be had at WHITE'S Hat Store, under the Museum. Price $2.]

Hill's Hair Dye—50 Cents—Black or Brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all Druggists.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, March 5—6 P. M.

The following is a comparative statement of exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,484,214	2,080,272	2,407,059
Previously reported	7,451,301	11,541,937	21,421,531
Since January 1	$8,935,515	13,621,230	23,913,693

The exports of the corresponding week last year were unusually large; hence the increase of last week is less than the average this season. The above is not, however, an unsatisfactory exhibit.

Money is easy, as before. On call the brokers are paying 5 a 6 per cent, and are lending at 6 a 7. Some choice names go at the discount houses at 5½ a 7 per cent; but they are very scarce, and capitalists do not seem any more willing than they were to buy second class paper.

Foreign exchange is steady. Bankers are asking 106, and selling moderately at that rate. Commercial bills range from 104¾ to 105¼.

The Stock Exchange was lower this morning, the tone of the President's Message having induced many to sell. After the first board a sort of panic prevailed for some time, and leading stocks like New York Central declined 1 per cent, making the total decline since the early hour of the morning 1½ per cent. After this there was rather a sharp rally, then another decline, and the market closed weak. The whole question of the future of the stock market seems to turn on the interpretation which must be given to the Inaugural Message of President Lincoln. On the face of it it looks like a declaration of war against the South, and it seems hardly possible that the Southern people can help attacking the forts after so plain an enunciation of the policy of the new government. But, on the other hand, it is noticed that while the President promises to collect duties, he does not say when he will begin to do so, but on the contrary eulogizes delay: and while he says he will execute the laws, he adds the important qualification—"wherever this is practicable." Again, it is positively asserted by the friends of the Southern revolutionists that no attack will be made on the forts, at all events for a long period of time to come; as such an attack would be quite likely to deprive the South of all the friends they have, not only in the Northern but in the border States also. These conflicting opinions constitute the staple of the arguments of the bulls and bears at the present time. In the event of civil war, stocks could not fail to decline. But if Mr. Lincoln's inaugural is well received in the border States, and no overt act of war is committed until a further breathing time shall have been afforded to the cotton States, it seems to be expected that they will rise. The following were the closing quotations of the day:—United States 6's, 1874, 85 a 85½; Indiana 5's, 84½; Virginia 6's, 75 a 76; Tennessee 6's, 72¾ a 73; Missouri 6's, 64 a 64¾; Canton, 14 a 15½; Cumberland Coal preferred, 6 a 7½; Pacific Mail, 84 a 84½; New York Central, 77 a 77⅛; Erie, 30¾ a 31½; Hudson River, 44 a 44½; Harlem, 15 a 15½; do. preferred, 38¾ a 39; Reading, 42¾ a 42¾; Michigan Central, 56¾ a 56½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14¾ a 15; do. guaranteed, 34½ a 34¾; Panama, 115¾ a 116; Illinois Central, 78½ a 78¾; Galena and Chicago, 69¾ a 69¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 33 a 33¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 56¾ a 56¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 70 a 70¼; Delaware, Lackawana and Western, 80; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 97 a 97¼.

The following rather remarkable circular has been issued by the well known firm of Messrs. Edward Lambert & Co.:—

NEW YORK, Feb., 1861.

GENTLEMEN—As you doubtless have learned, the storm proved too much for us. Our senior, after paying for twenty years, disbursing millions of dollars, finds himself, through this unfortunate agitation, unable to meet his engagements.

Aside from the extreme pain and mortification incident to such a misfortune, it is doubly so to men like ourselves, whose willingness to sacrifice our all to pay our just debts has ever been our pride and ambition.

The worst feature in the present unfortunate state of things is, "your best friends in our metropolis are the greatest sufferers." If the ruin had only fallen on those who were instrumental in bringing these evils on the country, the punishment would have rested where it was richly merited. Ours, gentlemen, is no ordinary default. You can testify to the prompt, honorable and pleasant rule that has characterized our business relations. We have ever aimed to be just, not sectional; lending no countenance to the miserable policy that would endorse a particular set of political views, either North or South, with a view of buying favor. Our course, as you know, has been manly, straightforward and independent.

In our misfortune we appeal to your sympathy and justice. We ask you to do what you can for us.

Our assets have passed out of our hands, and where notes are not met at maturity we are exposed to suit on the endorsement. Several cases of this kind have already occurred. We therefore beg, under the circumstances, you will make every effort to pay your maturing notes to us particularly. We use no threats; we attempt no coercion. To your great credit, throughout this whole excitement, we have said time and again we have yet to hear the word "repudiate" from a merchant south of Mason & Dixon's line.

In a short time our old partner, Mr. William A. Banister, a gentleman well known to you, will visit you, with a view of putting our affairs in such shape as, we trust, will eventuate in the continuance of our friendly relations and the liquidation of your debts, which we need no assurance from you it will be your pleasure to pay in full, with interest, at the earliest possible period.

Wishing you a continuance of our usual civilities, we remain, gentlemen, your friends,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

We will divide the exchange in all cases where it exceeds one per cent.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Receipts	$112,542 87
—For customs	62,040 00
Payments	433 359 64
Balance	8,109,307 87

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $22,380,809 45, and the balances $875,654 34.

The Jefferson Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, ten per cent payable on demand; the Phenix Bank of Hartford, Conn., a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, payable on the 6th inst.

The California steamship Northern Light arrived this afternoon with $965,776 in specie. A large sum is expected per Australasian.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, March 5, 1861.

$1000 U S 6's, '81 reg 91½ | 650 shs Harlem RR pr 39½
5000 U S 6's, '81 cp 92½ | 100 do s30 39½
5000 Trea 12 pc notes 103½ | 300 Reading RR b60 46
8000 Virginia 6's 77 | 100 do 44½
6000 do 76¾ | 300 do 44½
1000 do 76½ | 100 do s10 44½
4000 N Carolina 6's 81 | 100 do b10 44¾
25000 Missouri 6's 65¾ | 60 Cal & Chi RR 72
14000 do 65¾ | 100 do b60 72¼
3000 N Y 6's, '62 100¾ | 200 do 71¾
2000 Brooklyn c w l 100½ | 50 Mich Cen RR 56½
5000 Mich S 2d m bs 67 | 50 do 58
1000 Ch & N W 1 m 39½ | 100 do s30 57¼
10 shs Canton Co 15 | 50 do s60 58
45 Del & Hud Ca Co 90 | 25 M So & N Ia RR 15½
50 Cumb Coal pref 7½ | 200 do b10 15½
60 Pacific Mail SS Co 84½ | 170 do 15½
150 do 85 | 250 M So&N Ia gua stk 30
650 N Y Central RR 78¾ | 200 Ill Cen RR scrip 81½
650 do b30 78½ | 100 do b60 81¾
50 do s10 78 | 100 do 81½
100 do s10 78¾ | 41 Clev, Col&Cin RR 91
100 do s30 78½ | 600 Clev & Tol RR 33½
12 do 78½ | 100 do b10 33½
100 do b30 78¾ | 1000 do s10 35
100 Erie RR 32½ | 800 do 35
200 do b30 32½ | 100 do 34½
25 Hudson River RR 46½ | 100 Chic & R Is RR 58¼
100 do 45½ | 50 do b10 58½
5 do 45½ | 100 do 58
140 do s30 45¼ | 60 do 57½
50 do s30 45¼ | 100 do b30 58
50 Harlem RR 15½ | 100 Chic, Bur&Quin RR 73

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 U S 6's, '81, coup 91½ | 200 shs Mich Cen RR 56½
5000 U S 6's, '81, reg 91½ | 200 Mich S & N Ia gs 31½
5000 do 93½ | 200 Chic & Rk I RR 58¼
10000 U S 6's, '74, coup 85 | 150 do b30 58¾
3000 Tenn 6's, '90 73 | 25 Ill Cen RR scrip 80
12000 Missouri 6's 65 | 50 do 79½
5000 do b30 65½ | 100 do 79½
2000 Ill Cen RR bds 97¼ | 400 do 79
2000 do 97 | 200 do 78¾
118 shs Pac M S S Co 84 | 100 Gal & Chic RR 69¾
100 do s30 83½ | 100 do 69½
1000 N Y Cen RR 77¾ | 100 do 69½
100 do 77½ | 500 Clev & Tol RR 33¾
200 do s30 77¼ | 100 do b30 33¾
200 do 77 | 600 do 33
200 do s5 77 | 50 Chic, B'r & Quin RR 71
100 do s30 77 | 50 do 70½
50 Hud Riv RR 44½ | 75 do 70
100 Harlem RR 15¼

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, March 5—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales 25 bbls. at steady prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has been more active, shippers having purchased more freely, but at a shade easier prices. Sales have been made of 11,000 bbls. State and Western, 1,400 bbls. Southern, and 350 bbls. Canadian, closing with extra State, shipping brands, at $5 15 a $5 25, chiefly at $5 20 a $5 22½, and extra Ohio do. do. at $5 46 a $5 55 per bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	a	5 15
Extra State, good to choice	5 15	a	5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	a	5 15
Common to choice Western extra	5 17½	a	5 50
Mixed to straight Southern	5 25	a	5 60
Straight to good extra do	5 65	a	7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25	a	9 00
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 10
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 85	a	3 25

Wheat has been in good request at uniform prices. Sales 76,000 bushels, at $1 42 a $1 55 for white Western and Canada; $1 30 a $1 32 for red Western; $1 28 for red State; $1 22 a $1 24 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 16 a $1 18 for Chicago spring. Corn has been more active at essentially unchanged prices. Sales 80,000 bushels, at 66½c. a 69c. for new Western mixed, at depot and delivered; 65½c. a 67½c. for old do. do; 66c. a 69c. for yellow and straw colored Southern, for export. Rye has been in request at 70c. per bushel. Barley—Sales 7,000 bushels, part Canada East, at 75c. Oats—The market was steady but not active.

COFFEE.—Sales were made to-day of 450 bags Rio at 11½c. a 11¾c., and 3,400 bags Laguayra, part at 14½c. a 14¾c. per pound. Wm. Scott & Son report the receipts of Rio and Santos this week as amounting to 22,515 bags. Sales, 3,166 bags and stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands this morning, 70,769 bags. Stock of other kinds, 10,163 packages.

COTTON.—Only 1,000 bales were reported sold to-day, at 11½c. a 11¾c. for middling uplands, and proportionate rates for other kinds per lb., the market continuing very irregular. The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous three years:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Rec. at ports	1,998,000	2,914,000	3,368,000	2,926,000
Exp. to G. B.	748,000	966,000	1,530,000	1,407,000
" France	242,000	328,000	423,000	375,000
" oth. f. pts.	165,000	292,000	250,000	212,000
Total exports	1,165,000	1,576,000	2,207,000	1,991,000
Stock on hand	748,000	978,000	1,111,000	733,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:—				
Rec. at ports	119,000	79,000	120,000	116,000
Exp. to G. B.	49,000	66,000	101,000	86,000
" France	9,000	8,000	15,000	15,000
" oth. f. pts.	14,000	19,000	15,000	5,000
Total exports	72,000	93,000	137,000	109,000

FREIGHTS.—Produce was more freely offered to-day, and somewhat heavier engagements were effected. To Liverpool, 11,000 bushels corn, in bags, at 11½d.; 40,000 bushels wheat, in do., at 12d.; 600 bbls. flour on p. t., and 200 boxes bacon at 40s. To London, 5,000 bushels wheat at 13½d., 1,500 bbls. flour at 3s. 3d.; 100 boxes bacon at 40s., and 10 hhds. tallow at 37s. 6d. To Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. flour at 4s.

HAY.—Sales were made of 500 bales at 80c. a 85c.

HOPS.—Sales 50 bales at 23c. a 30c.

LIME.—Sales of Rockland were last made at 85 for common and $1 25 for lump per bbl., the market being nearly bare.

MOLASSES.—The sales were chiefly of Cuba muscovado (110 hhds.), part at 22c. a 23c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Very little was done in tar or crude turpentine. Spirits turpentine was up to 37c. a 39, and firm, with a moderate demand. No important changes occurred in resin. Receipts during the week, 2,582 bbls. crude turpentine; 2,534 bbls spirits turpentine; 3,512 bbls. resin, and 748 bbls tar. Exports during the week, 1,790 bbls. crude turpentine; 1,634 bbls. spirits turpentine; 2,642 bbls. rosin, and 2,563 bbls. tar.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was less active, with sales of only 700 bbls., at $17 25 for mess and $12 75 a $13 for prime per bbl. There was more activity in beef, 250 bbls. having found buyers at steady prices. Cut meats were down to 8c. a 8½c. for hams and 6½c. a 6¾c. for shoulders, with sales of 200 packages. The sales of lard amounted to 400 packages at 9⅝c. a 10¼c. There was no important change in the market for butter or cheese.

RICE.—Sales were made of 300 casks at 3½c. a 4⅛c.

SUGARS.—Sales were heavier, amounting to 1,100 hhds., principally Cuba, at 4⅛c. a 5¾c., with 382 hhds. New Orleans, at auction, at $3 81 a $5 75.

TOBACCO.—Sales were confined to 44 hhds. Virginia at 5c. a 6c., 27 do. Kentucky, at 6c. a 11½c., and 157 cases seed leaf at 5c. a 9c. per lb.

WHISKEY.—Sales 700 bbls. at 17¼c. a 18c. per gallon.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction.

By Adrian H. Muller.

Premises southwest corner of Church and Warren streets, 40x75 feet $76,063 23

Married.

BARLOW—STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, February 28, by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of St. Ann's Episcopal church, Mr. RICHARD BARLOW to Miss MARY CORNELIA STONE, both of Brooklyn.

Saratoga, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.

BRADSHAW—TURNBULL.—At Brownington, on Sunday, February 24, Mr. ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW, of New York city, to Miss STELLA C. TURNBULL, of Brownington, Orleans county, Vermont.

LAWSON—MCDANIELS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Monday evening, March 4, by the Rev. George Hatt, Mr. WILLIAM J. LAWSON to Miss CECELIA A. MCDANIELS, only daughter of the late Thomas McDaniels, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Capt. William Tate, all of this city.

Texas papers please copy.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, March 3, Mrs. J. A., wife of David Armstrong, aged 42 years.

BUTLER.—On Monday, March 4, EDWARD I. BUTLER, surgeon dentist, son of the late William H. Butler, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 66 Sixth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, March 5, IDA BROOKS, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 164 Seventh street, between avenue A and First avenue.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, Miss JOSEPHINE BAKER, aged 22 years, youngest daughter of Ashley C. and Eliza Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 93 Adams street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

BOYCE.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 4, MARY ELIZABETH, child of John and Mary B. Boyce, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 19 Jersey avenue, Jersey City.

BUTLER.—On Monday, March 4, of consumption, EDWARD J. BUTLER, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 66 Sixth avenue. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BLACK.—On Tuesday morning, March 5, URSULA BLACK, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her [illegible], No. 149 Charles street. The remains will be interred at Woodbridge, N. J.

COGSWELL.—On Monday evening, March 4, Mrs. LOIS COGSWELL, of this city, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 East Thirtieth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

CUMISKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 4, ANN U., infant daughter of Daniel M. and Elizabeth Cumiskey, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS lady's maid, or to do plain sewing in a gentleman's family. Address M. H., station D, Post office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid; no objection to take care of children if required. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at 174½ West 23d st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as cook, will have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good city reference. Call until hired, at No. 1 Congress st., between Houston and King sts., third floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE family, by a trustworthy young woman who is kind and attentive to children; would like to take care of a baby or one or two growing children and do plain sewing; best of city reference from where she has lived. Call at 415 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN intelligent, middle aged American lady; understands her business perfectly and is competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself useful in any reasonable way; good reference given and required. Inquire at 87 West 26th st., corner of 6th av.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse to the sick, or housekeeper to a widower or bachelor; good reference. Address No. 4 Hancock st., near Broome.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country; best of city references. Call for two days at 171 West 23d st.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as plain sewer and chambermaid and to do light chamberwork. Call for two days at 115 East 26th st., one flight of stairs, front room.

AN INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation for an infant's nurse, whom she can recommend. Inquire at No. 8 East 22d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of a good disposition and gentle habits, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call at 156 ... st., between 7th and 8th avs., this day.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Call at 64 West 40th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do the general housework of a private family; she is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; she has the best of city reference. Call at 197 6th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair and do up ... [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 60
The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. H. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, " N York, Wednesday, March 13
NIAGARA, Moodie, " Boston, Wednesday, March 20
ARABIA, Stone, " N York, Wednesday, March 27
CANADA, Anderson, " Boston, Wednesday, April 3
AFRICA, Shannon, " N York, Wednesday, April 10
EUROPA, Cook, " Boston, Wednesday, April 17
PERSIA, Judkins, " N York, Wednesday, April 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered, Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
EDINBURGH .... Saturday, March 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday, March 16
ETNA .... Saturday, March 23
—and every Saturday at noon, from Pier 44, North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
Do. to London .... 80 | Do. to London 33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months 60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board. For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, 103 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
Steamer Saturday, March 9.
The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC,
Jefferson Maury, Commander,
will leave from pier foot of Canal street, North River, on Saturday, March 9, for the above ports, touching at Queenstown, to land her mails.
The Adriatic has water tight compartments and is unexcelled for comfort, safety and speed.
Rates of Passage—Cabin to Havre $110
Rates of Passage—Cabin to Southampton 100
Second Cabin, to Southampton or Havre 60
For freight or passage, apply to
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, 54 and 55 South street.

STEAM—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European line steamships will sail between New York, Southampton and Havre,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
From New York for Southampton and Havre. | Returning from Havre and Southampton.
ILLINOIS, Terry .... Saturday, April 6 | Wednesday, April 24
VANDERBILT, Lefevre, " May 4 | " May 22
ILLINOIS, Terry .... " May 18 | " June 5
VANDERBILT, Lefevre, " June 15 | " July 3
These ships have watertight compartments.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London or Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Sight drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

STEAMER OF APRIL SIXTH FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. P. E. TERRY, will sail from pier No. 3 North river, New York, at noon, Saturday, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO HAVRE.
First cabin .... $75 First cabin $80
Third cabin .... 30 Third cabin 35
This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers, and has been refitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought iron bulkheads, absolutely watertight and fireproof, enclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.
Her next trip from New York will be on May 18.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green New York.
Sight Drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class full powered Clyde built steamer CANADIAN, Capt. Graham, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, March 9. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodations, $83 and $90; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $32. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
Saturday, March 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:—
First cabin, $100, second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO. [?] & REICHELT, 82 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, March 30, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE—Packet for March 12 guaranteed the only vessel sailing in March, carrying second cabin passengers. The splendid clipper ship HUSSAR, 1,200 tons, Howland, commander. Accommodations all on deck. Early application for first and second cabin passage must be made. Apply to or address Miller, Lord & Quereau, 108 Wall street.

NOTICE.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Sails this day, the well known packet ship WM. TAPSCOTT, Captain Bell. For passage apply on board, pier 28 E. R., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

JAMAICA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET Line, carrying the mail.—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Captain Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on Wednesday, March 20, from pier 37 North river. Passage—First cabin, $40; second cabin, $35; third class, $25. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, 87 Broad street.

FOR MATANZAS.
TO SAIL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 8,
At 3 o'clock P. M.
The United States mail steamship
MATANZAS, Liesegang, commander, is ready to receive freight at pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street. For freight or passage apply to
MORA BROS., NAVARRO & CO., 54 Exchange place.
Mails close at the Post office at 1 o'clock P. M. on the day of sailing.
No cargo received nor bills of lading signed the day of sailing.

NORTH CAROLINA—WEEKLY.
The new and first class steamship NORTH CAROLINA, Captain William Powell, will leave pier 13, North river, for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, March 9, at three P. M., connecting with Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads.
Goods forwarded to all parts of North and South Carolina free of commission.
Freight eight cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street and 1 [?]53 Broadway.
The PARKERSBURG will succeed, and leave on Saturday, March 16.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American royal mail steamship KARNAK, Captain Lemesurier, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
Monday .... March 4
Saturday .... March 30
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau $45
To Havana 50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamships of the American Atlantic Steamship Company will leave pier 12 North river on the following days:
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Post, Wednesday, March 6.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Berry, Saturday, March 9.
The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.
Tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $ [?]; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $21; Columbus $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street, and 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS AS BELOW.—The first class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Jas. Kearney, will leave on Thursday, March 7, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 26 North river. Through tickets can be had for the following places:—New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $24; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $27 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will succeed and leave on Saturday, March 9.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New York | Agents
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah. |

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORFOLK, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Seaboard Railroad, for Lynchburg, Bristol, Memphis and intermediate places.
Freights received every day, and through receipts furnished, at pier 13, North river.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, leaves every Tuesday at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Captain Parrish, every Saturday at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Couch, leaves every Thursday, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk seven cents per foot; to City Point eight cents; and Richmond, nine cents.
Passage to Norfolk, stateroom and meals included, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 2 and 12, half price. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will leave for the above port on Friday, March 15, at 12 o'clock, from pier 45 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South street.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS,
EVERY TEN DAYS.
TO SAIL ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, at 12 o'clock.
The steamship CAHAWBA,
J. W. Smith, commander,
Is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from pier foot of Murray street, North river.
Horses taken on all the steamers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 68 Murray st.
The steamship DE SOTO sails March 21.
Goods purchased previous to March 1 and shipped per Cahawba, avoid the payment of duties at New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
Are invited to an inspection of the following prices for French China, Silver Plated Ware, cut Table Glass and Table Cutlery.
THE DISCOUNT
upon these goods is positively equal to
FORTY PER CENT.
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces $3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen 1 25
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen 1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen 93
White French China Soup Tureens, each 2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces 24 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 6 50
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces 46 75
Fancy French China Dinner Sets .... From $50 to 100 00
Silver Plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the dozen 4 00
Silver Plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen 4 00
Silver Plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen 2 00
Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, each 7 00
Silver Plated Cake Baskets, each 4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, six pieces 15 00
Ivory handled Table Knives, the dozen 4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen 4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen 1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair 3 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen 1 80
In addition to the above, we offer the following bargains in
IRON STONE CHINA,
From the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Sons, Staffordshire, England, decidedly the best goods of their class imported into this market:—
White Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen 95
White Iron Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen 95
White Iron Stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen 87
White Iron Stone China Tea Plates, the dozen 75
White Iron Stone China Soup Tureens, each 1 50
White Iron Stone China Covered Dishes, each 63
White Iron Stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces 2 37
These prices ought to effect a speedy clearance of the entire lot. The public may rest assured that every article offered herein will be on sale.
We are now exhibiting our new spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
embracing many novel designs. These goods have been produced on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
will favor their interest by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

A. PHILLIPS, ACCOUNTANT, 152 BROADWAY, WILL give his attention to the examination and adjustment of accounts of all kinds, the keeping and balancing of books, the settlement of bankrupt and other estates, the collection of rents and other accounts, the selling and purchasing of stocks, mortgages, &c., &c. Satisfactory references can be given and security for money placed in his hands.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, MANUFACTURER, for the last sixteen years, of the justly celebrated IXL Legee Buttonhole Twist; and since the general introduction of the sewing machine, maker of the acknowledged superior article called the Legee IXL Sewing Machine Twist, would most respectfully announce that he has entered the market entirely on his own account, and intends to keep constantly on hand and for sale a full and complete assortment of unrivalled Buttonhole Twist and Machine Twist, to be known by the name of Star Legee Twist. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Price lists to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to yours, very respectfully, JAMES LOVATT, 179 Bank street, Newark, N. J.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON ANY OF THE Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; and debts, legacies, inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and Consul General of Ecuador. AARON H. PALMER.
Washington, Feb. 18, 1861.

DEAFNESS.—A NEWLY INVENTED INSTRUMENT for extreme cases of deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Price £2 12s. Every other kind of hearing instrument. Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, W., London, England.

GREENHOUSES.—HARTWELL'S PATENT IRON Greenhouses, rust and fire proof, more elegant and cheaper than wood. Call and see model or send for circular. Orders received. Rights for sale at 71 Nassau street, room No. 9. BEMIS & CO.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH ELLERY'S PATENT Rubber Paint—One cent a foot, and warranted. 598 Grand street, 37 Park row, 151 Bowery, 48 Eighth avenue, 62 East Fourteenth street, 506 Sixth avenue and junction Broadway and Forty sixth street. Rights and Paint for sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.—GREAT BARGAINS IN MANtels; a large stock on hand, and a great reduction in prices for any kind ordered this month. Call soon at A. KLABER'S marble Yard, 115 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue. Mantels put up in any place in the country.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES WHO ARE heir to property in foreign countries are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property laying in her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of thirty cents, or United States postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. B. ORRETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

OFFICE DESKS, WITH AND WITHOUT RAILINGS; large Iron Safe, with burglar proof inside, and other office furniture, for sale, at 254 Canal street, corner of Elm, ground floor.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT BRUSHES will find a superior quality of Paint and Sash Brushes, &c., at the brush factory, 329 Pearl street, Harpers' buildings. JOHN K. HUPPEL.

POTATOES.—PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES for sale; the earliest known; will keep one year. Also, refined Cider and Vinegar. Apply to R. L. Pell, or at the agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane street.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

PRESSES WANTED.—A SMALL SECOND HAND power Press (Fowler's pattern preferred) and a small foot Press for cutting light blanks; also a portable Forge. Apply to JOSEPH DUDIN & CO., 22 Duane street, opposite Sweeny's Hotel.

RECIPE FOR CHANGING RED OR GRAY HAIR TO brown or black, will be sent for 25 cents. Address box 3,045 Post office, N. Y.

60,000 CANS OF FRESH TOMATOES, IN GALLON, half gallon and quart cans—every one warranted equal to the best—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Hotels and restaurants supplied on the best terms at BROADMEADOW & JEREMIAH'S, 91 Barclay street.

INSURANCE.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

Amount of assets January 1, 1860		$1,767,133 21
Amount of premiums endowments and policy fees received during 1860	$496 573 31	
Amount received in trust for minor children	357 29	
Amount of interest received and accrued	101,106 32	
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,802 63	
		605,839 45
Total		$2,373,972 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$204,007 58	
Paid for surrendered and cancelled policies	34,372 90	
Paid for taxes	7,602 50	
Paid for interest on dividends and annuity	35,772 80	
Paid for salaries, and fees to physicians and trustees	19,029 67	
Paid for printing, stationery, advertising, office expenses, express charges, &c.	7,997 43	
Paid for commissions, medical examinations at agencies, postages, exchanges, &c.	53,216 20	
Reductions in value of real estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 99	
		371,115 16
Total		$2,004,857 53
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank	$31,850 06	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New York and of the United States	301,006 84	
Real estate owned by the company	133,449 95	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent interest	682,565 39	
Premium notes on existing policies drawing interest	756,067 53	
Quarterly and semi annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1861	22,414 74	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	38,371 05	
Rents do. do. do.	2,153 38	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	33,936 30	
		$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in cash of dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.
Morris Franklin, John L. Rogers,
Henry J. Seaman, Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller, William Barton,
George Greer, Pliny Freeman,
William Patrick, John S. Bussing,
William H. Appleton, David Dows,
John M. Nixon, Wm. Crane Duesenbury,
Isaac C. Kendall, John Maira,
John E. Williams, Russell Dart,
Robert B. Collins.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners, | CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D. | GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

HOTELS.

ALBION HOTEL.—PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL AND boarding house. Pleasant and well furnished Rooms, in suites or single, suitable for married or single gentlemen; use of gas, bath, &c.; stages and cars pass the door. Terms moderate. 635 Hudson street, corner of Charles.
T. LAMBERT, Proprietor.

WHITNEY HOUSE.—NEW AND ELEGANT MARBLE building, Broadway, corner of Twelfth street; conducted on the European plan; new furniture throughout; meals served in the private rooms at all hours, without extra charge. H. M. BENNETT, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, 50 Wall street, New York, issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION Insurance Company.—New York, March 2, 1861. Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent, payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING cities, paying from ten to twelve per cent dividends:—Evansville, Indiana; Oswego, New York; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Williamsburg, New York; Citizens' Gas Light Company, Brooklyn, New York.
JOHN R. MURRAY, 234 Canal street, near Broadway.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE Railway first and second mortgage bonds.—Holders of the first mortgage (7 per cent) and second mortgage (8 per cent) bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irvin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and November 15, 1860, May 15 and November 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor, by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine street, New York; at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned, or on application at No. 22 Pine street. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.
New York, Feb. 27, 1861.

$1,000 TO LOAN, IN SUITABLE SUMS, ON PERsonal property. Also, 500 acres of valuable Western land to exchange, with part cash, for a stock of goods, liquors, furniture, segars, &c. WELLS & CO., 212 Broadway, room 20.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit, on New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg property; Houses wanted to let; Farms to sell and trade for city property. R. BLAKE, Real Estate and House Agent, 14 Chambers street.

$72,000.—WANTED, $10,000, $32,000 AND $30,000, at seven per cent, on real estate in the city of New York. Principals only please address Astor, box 2,758 Post office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years, in sums to suit applicants, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn; also $40,000 to invest in purchasing mortgages. Apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

$135,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards, for one, three or five years, on productive real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, 66 Wall street.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants. Parties desiring to raise money on any class of securities can always be promptly accommodated at DAYTON & JONES' Property Exchange, 84 Nassau street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or buys them at full value, at his private office, No. 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

AT 31 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN TO any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., by the well known and old established ISAACS, broker and commission merchant, 31 Chambers street. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturday.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware, or bought for cash at the highest prices. Old Gold and Silver bought. Apply at the old established offices of L. JACOBS, 67 William street; branch 437 Broadway.

AT 666 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRINCE STREET, room 5, up stairs.—Money advanced, from $1 to $50,000, on Diamonds, Watches, Dry Goods, Segars, and every description of Merchandise. All transactions will be confidential. BAUMGARTEN & CO.

AT 63 CEDAR STREET.—HENRY HYMAN, DIAMOND broker. Cash advanced on Diamonds, set or unset; watches, Watch Movements, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Segars, &c., or bought for cash. Opposite the Post office, room No. 1, up stairs, 63 Cedar street.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, PLATE, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PAINTINGS, PIANOS, DRY GOODS, &c., Or will buy the same for cash at his private office. The highest price paid for diamonds, loose or set.
J. H. BARRINGER, 170 Broadway, room 25, up stairs.

PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS WANTED—AT 203 BROADway, corner of Fulton street. The highest price paid for Pawnbrokers' Tickets for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Revolvers, Guns, &c. &c. B. NEWTON, 203 Broadway, southeast corner of Fulton street, room 9.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN), WITH $2,500 CASH, would like to enter as Partner in a good business in New York, Montreal or any other city. Reference given and required. Address Berlin, Herald office.

A MAN WANTED—TO ATTEND TO A PORTION OF business which will pay him well, and now in successful operation. To one who can invest $150 to $300 this offers an excellent chance to make money. Apply at 429 Broadway, room 12. C. B. HOWES & CO.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN HAVing $600 as partner in an old established grocery store doing a good business. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., 429 Broadway, room 12.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—A PARTNER WANTED, with $200 cash, in a good paying business. Can have full charge and take all the money. Address for three days Partner, box 1,664 Post office, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of Smith, Woodman & Co., was dissolved on the 25th of February by mutual consent, G. H. Smith and B. D. Lasell retiring. The business of School Agency and School Supplies will be continued by the remaining partners, Geo. S. Woodman and Jas. W. Schermerhorn, under the firm and style of G. S. WOODMAN & CO., 596 Broadway.
New York, March 4, 1861.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ONE OR TWO THOUsand dollars, for the extension of a profitable and respectable business in connection with medicines. Address A. B. T., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,250 OR $2,500, IN A well established cash business; will pay $10,000 the first year; amount of business unlimited. Apply to the store, 476 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $3,500, IN THE MANUfacture and sale of an article in great demand. A good opportunity to an energetic man. Orders on hand now unfilled. Only $1,000 cash required. DAVIS & CO., 73 Nassau street.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED Real Estate Office, doing a good business, to take the place of a partner recently deceased. Apply at office, 313 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—BY THE MANUFACTURER OF AN ARTIcle in the grocery line, of extensive and ready sale, a party with $500, to take the agency or share profits, which are large. Principals may address R. L., Herald office.

$200 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel and profitable cash business, well established, requiring the aid of two interested partners. They can clear about $25 a week each, as can be seen. Call at 429 Broadway, room No. 9.

$200.—PARTNER WANTED, TO EXTEND A CASH manufacturing business, established, permanent and unlimited, now in operation, clearing over 400 per cent. Large orders engaged from first class houses. Security guaranteed. Apply to G. T. TOMPKINS, No. 6 New Bowery, corner of Oliver street.

$500 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN A well established, genteel office business, to take the place of a retiring partner; now doing a good business. Further particulars can be had of WELLS & CO., 212 Broadway.

$500.—A BUSINESS MAN, A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, with this amount, is desirous of purchasing an interest in some small and safe Business; no objection to work. Address H. O. R., Herald office, stating particulars.

$600 WILL PURCHASE A COPARTNERSHIP INterest in a first class, handsomely furnished Bar, Restaurant and Ale House, doing a successful business. The owner, extensively engaged in the business, would dispose of the whole if desired. Apply at 429 Broadway, room 12. C. B. HOWES & CO.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A BUSINESS already established; $500 to $1,000 capital required. Business profitable and done for cash. Inquire of MURRILL & HASKELL, 37 Park row, room 10.

$5,000.—A PERSON WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN join a party who has an established wholesale business and wish the above amount to extend the business; best of city reference required. Address Merchant, box 130 Herald office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A cash manufacturing business, which will pay from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this, upon investigation, a chance seldom offered. Address Business, box 101 Herald office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND Troy, connecting with trains North and West.—Trains leave—

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:35 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:20 A. M. and 3:50, 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:45 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburg and Montreal:—

FROM TRYON ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH STREET STATION.
Express train, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. and 10:25 A. M.
Express mail train, 10 A. M.	

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains see time table. 7 o'clock A. M. express train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF HAVANA SEGARS, just received. FOWLER & JONES, 20 Exchange place.

HAVANA SEGARS.—FOR SALE, HAVANA SEGARS by the 100 or 1,000, at greatly reduced prices, by GEO. W. NICHOLS, Importer, 73 Liberty street.

S. RAPP, 404 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYfifth and twenty sixth streets, is now offering at wholesale and retail, his large stock of domestic and imported Segars, Snuff, chewing and smoking Tobacco, at panic prices. Also, all kinds of Seed Havana leaf Tobacco.

1,000,000 HAVANA, DOMESTIC AND GERMAN Segars, for cash only; the greatest inducement ever presented to segar buyers will be made. Call and examine the stock, at 17 Broadway.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—FOR LIST OF STAKES AND purses offered to come off during the spring of 1861, see Wilkes' Spirit of the Times. SHAW & WHITE.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A BAY HORSE, 17 HANDS HIGH, SEVEN YEARS old, sound and kind; will answer for a store horse, cart or truck; also, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, 5½ years old, Express Wagon and Horse. Inquire at Fleet's Stables, 44 Hamilton street, or of WM. R. LINN, 75 Catharine street, corner of Hamilton street. Can be seen until sold.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH TO DISPOSE of their Horses, Carriage and Harness, together or separately. The horses are five and six years old, a beautiful mahogany brown, with long tails, 16½ hands high, kind, sound and very stylish. The carriage is an open caleche, by Brewster, and used only since August. The harness used but a few times. Inquire for David, at King's stable, Forty-first street, near Madison avenue, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.—PURE BRED JERSEY OR ALderney Cows, bull and heifer Calves. Also pure bred white Chester Pigs and Chinese Sheep for sale. Apply to WM. REDMOND, 43 Barclay street.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, NO. 618 BROADWAY.—Parties desiring Carriages for the present season or summer use, are respectfully informed that now is the time to make their purchases, as our prices are reduced so low that parties calling can scarcely resist the temptation to buy. Our stock is suitable for the local as well as for the Havana and West India trade; and for durability, style and elegance, yield to none.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME FLAG TAIL BAY Carriage Horses, 6 and 7 years old, about 16 hands high, very stylish, perfectly gentle and warranted sound. Also,
1 fine six seat family Rockaway.
1 fine Dicky seat Barouche.
1 set handsome silver mounted Double Harness.
1 set handsome silver mounted single Harness.
1 set handsome japan mounted Double Harness.
1 gentleman's English Saddle.
Carriages made by J. B. Lawrence & Co.
Harness made by Trainor.
Can be seen any time during the day at the stable adjoining St. Paul's Methodist church, East Twenty second street.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BRED PLOUGHBOY SORrel Mare, five years old, 15½ hands high, finely formed, long tail and mane, and warranted sound in every respect; is a fast pacer; perfectly gentle and trained to either single or double harness; could be rode or driven by a lady; will be sold low, as the owner has no further use for her. Can be seen at Dr. C. PILGRIM'S stable, 63 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, 9 YEARS OLD, IN good condition, gentle in harness, &c.; also, a four wheeled Doctor's Wagon, a close one horse carriage, almost new, and one set of superior Harness. To be seen at P. Clary's stables, 19 East Eighteenth street, any day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, ONE LIGHT SECOND hand top Wagon, little used; also, one grocery or express Wagon; will be sold cheap. Apply at 248 and 301 West Twenty seventh street, at the livery stable, of the proprietor.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15 hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound. Also a pair of brown Horses, 16 hands high, full manes and tails, coming 6 years old, sound and kind. To be seen at Pelton's stables, Twenty seventh street and Broadway. Inquire of C. B. POST.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, ABOUT FIFteen hands high, stylish, sound, kind and fast; also a no top Wagon, light double and single Harness, Blankets, &c. Apply at the last stable rear of No. 4 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, ABOUT 15½ HANDS high; also one lumber or feed Wagon, nearly new. Inquire at Gould's stable, corner of Forty third street and Sixth avenue.

HORSE, TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE cheap, all in good order. To be seen at 913 Broadway, between Twenty first and Twenty second streets, in the store. Price $350.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A BAY COLT, FOUR YEARS old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and gentle to ride or drive. Also a fine gray Mare, five years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and thoroughly trained to the saddle; likewise very gentle in harness, either single or double. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owners have no further use for them. Can be seen at Messrs. TURNER'S stables, 423 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, GROCERS' AND BUSINESS Wagons for sale—the largest stock in the city. Also, second hand Wagons and Carriages of all kinds, and fifty Horses selling off cheap, at 154 Fulton avenue, and 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

NEW GROCERY OR MARKET WAGON, WITH TOP; also, one light express or plumber's Wagon, without top, for sale cheap. Will take second hand wagon in part payment. Inquire at 453 Third avenue, near Thirty fourth st.

ROAD WAGONS.—BREWSTER & CO., 372 AND 374 Broome street, corner of Mott street, are prepared to receive orders for their superior Wagons, deliverable at any period during the coming season. In addition to other improvements which have given their work the highest reputation for durability and elegance, they would direct special attention to their "Improved Side Bar," rendering their "half spring" Wagons superior to all others in strength and elasticity. Although making road wagons a special feature of their business they would also invite orders for every style of pleasure Carriage for town and country.

SIX HORSES, FROM THREE TO SEVEN YEARS OLD; six Buggies, two Rockaways, Brewer's Wagon, half spring Cart, Platform spring Feed Wagon and a Stone Truck. Inquire at 44 Mott street.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A FINE BLACK Horse, seven years old, sound and kind in all harness, also under the saddle; a fast traveller. Can be seen at stable 275 Spring street.

WANTED—A MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, THAT CAN trot in 2:35 on the track with heavy wagon. A good price will be paid for the same, but no fancy price. Address, with price, Alexis, Herald office. Also, a Brood Mare, of from six to seven years old, but known to be very fast, 15½ to 16 hands high.

WANTED—A LIGHT, SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKaway, in good order. Address W. H., Herald office, stating price and where it can be seen.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame Wilson is the greatest astrologist that was ever known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one that consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can equal her in the above science. Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. 189 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen 50 cents.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, born with a caul and gift of foresight, tells how soon and often you will marry, and many events, even your very thoughts. Fee 25 cents. 151 Ludlow street, below Houston.

CORA A. SEAMAN, INDIAN DOCTRESS AND INDEpendent Business Clairvoyant, has removed from 101 Gerck street to 229 Division street, where she can be consulted upon all subjects as usual. N. B.—My Indian Vegetable Hair Restorer sold here.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS. SEYMOUR'S MEDICAL Clairvoyant Rooms, 210½ East Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues. The most critical, medical and business consultations day and evening, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed always, or no pay.

MADAME RAY, 200 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty seventh street, surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her powers, she tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses. Ladies, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction! She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at 251 Third avenue, above Twenty first street. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on love, courtship, marriage, sickness, intemperance, situations, lawsuits, business, travelling, absent friends, lost or stolen property, &c. She has also a secret to make you beloved by your heart's ideal, and brings together those long separated. Residence 561 Third avenue, above Twenty-seventh street, second floor. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

A WORD TO THE SUFFERING.—TRY DR. WARD, 453 Broadway. His great remedies cure permanently with despatch.

BOTH SEXES ARE IN A SEA OF IGNORANCE AND suffering without that medical and physiological compass, Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 400 pages, 100 pictures. Mailed by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey street, for $1, or the author, 617 Broadway, up stairs, daily; also Thursday, 7 to 9 P. M.

CONSULT DR. WARD, 453 BROADWAY.—THE EARLY application to a competent physician saves much future misery.

DR. H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal street, New York, author of that popular Medical Work, "Human Frailty," may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 to 6, Sundays till 2.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIversity (Medical College), has removed from 19 Duane street to his very convenient suit of offices, at 23 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on certain Diseases. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to make speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office. Private entrance No. 6 City Hall place. Charges moderate.

DR. RALPH—OFFICES 132 CROSBY STREET; HOURS 10½ to 2 and 6 till 9, Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON INVITES THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED with a certain form of disease to call at his residence, 429 Broome street, second block west of Broadway, where he guarantees a perfect cure, without hindrance to business or change in any respect. Dr. Watson's work, "The Causes and Cure" on debility, disease, &c., with numerous highly finished plates, may be had of S. E. LENT, 436 Broadway, price $1. The best work for the non-professional reader.—Medical Review.

DR. WARD, 453 BROADWAY, IS DAILY CONSULTED confidentially with complete and gratifying success. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. WARD, 453 BROADWAY, IS UNAPPROACHED among physicians in curing certain diseases. Try his great remedies and read his practical treatise.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMBERS STREET, can be consulted as usual, or by letter addressed to box 2,359 New York Post office.

SURE CURES BY DR. WARD, 453 BROADWAY, UP stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies are the unfailing reliance.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon .... Sole Proprietor.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1861.
78th NIGHT
of the engagement of the eminent American tragedian, Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
EDWIN FORREST. EDWIN FORREST.
EDWIN FORREST.
LAST NIGHT OF
JACK CADE. JACK CADE.
JACK CADE.
JACK CADE. JACK CADE.
HOUSES NIGHTLY THRONGED
HOUSES NIGHTLY THRONGED
to witness the powerful efforts of this
MASTER GENIUS OF THE AGE.
POWERFUL SUPPORT. POWERFUL SUPPORT.
Mrs. Conway,
Conway, Fisher,
Canoll, Fenno, Harkins.
Martin,
together with all the adjuncts of
MOUNTING AND SURROUNDINGS.
To-morrow Evening first night of the engagement of the inimitable Comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
the only representative of the immortal Toodles since the days of the late lamented W. E. Burton. Mr. Chanfrau will also give his astonishing and life-like imitations of Edwin Forrest, together with many other well known artists.
On Friday Evening Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear.
THE RONZANI NEW BALLET TROUPE are engaged, and due notice will be given of their first appearance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE. CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
AND
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
FOR THE PRESENT
OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S COMIC DRAMA,
IN FIVE ACTS, CALLED
CENTRAL PARK;
OR,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
Will be presented the successful Burletta of the
SEVEN SISTERS. (repeated)
Including all the
BEAUTIFUL UNION PICTURES (repeated)
As exhibited in
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN. (repeated)
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES.
THE EBONY WEDGE,
REPRESENTING THE
GOOD OLD SHIP CONSTITUTION
DESTROYED BY THE
EMANCIPATORS AND FIRE-EATERS.
THE STUMP OF THE LIBERTY TREE.
THE SLAVE SCENE.
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME.
CALHOUN'S DREAM
AND
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE,
LIBERTY AND UNION.
APOTHEOSIS
OF
WASHINGTON AND UNION.
THE ZOUAVE DRILL.
BURLESQUE DANCE,
AND
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
Seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge. Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven. Performance terminates at ten o'clock.

UNION THEATRE, CHATHAM STREET.
Lessee .... Yankee Locke.
Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1861,
Commencing with the beautiful Drama of the
THREE BRAS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE.
STATE SECRETS.
KISS IN THE DARK.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
ALWAYS FIRST CLASS TALENT.
ALWAYS FIRST CLASS AUDIENCES.
No preference to cheapness; the quality and number of artists engaged making it impossible.
SAM COWELL. SAM COWELL.
EVERY NIGHT.
Last six nights of the great ODGEN,
Last six nights of the great ODGEN.
As he positively sings in Philadelphia, Monday, 11th inst.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.
Chris. Norris, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
First night to-night
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S
EXTRAORDINARY NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD.
Doors open at half past 7. Commence at 8.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 BROADWAY.
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
EVERY NIGHT.

NEW YORKER STADT THEATRE, 37-39 BOWERY. GERMAN OPERA.
Benefit of the Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. HERWIG.
First night of ORPHEUS IN DER UNTERWELT.
Burlesque Opera by Cremieux and Offenbach.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 BROADWAY.
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
EVERY NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO NIGHT, TO NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
The first night of PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
Reserved seats should be secured early in the day.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 BROADWAY.
MLLE. MARIETTA, MLLE. MARIETTA,
EVERY NIGHT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.—JEUDI, 7 Mars, 1861. Representation extraordinaire au benefice d'une famille incendiee. Mr. Cohen a bien voulu preter son concours pour cette representation seulement. LES PAUVRES DE PARIS, drame en sept actes.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 BROADWAY.
J. F. WAMBOLD, J. F. WAMBOLD,
EVERY NIGHT.

THE GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE For the benefit of W. W. WILLIAMS, will take place TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday), March 6, 1861, At the French Theatre, 585 Broadway.
On which occasion will be presented the celebrated play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
[illegible]
Appropriate music by the French Orchestra.
To be followed by the farce of PERFECTION.
Kate O'Brien (first appearance) .... Miss Virginia Victoria.
[illegible]
Dress circle, 25 cents; Orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; Private boxes, $3 and $5. Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
EVERY NIGHT.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND Bedding wholesale and retail, cheaper than any other store, at G. W. HEDDEN'S, 291 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston streets. Please call; you will buy lower than at auction. Goods warranted and delivered free. Note the number.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors, of warranted manufacture. Also solid chestnut Chamber Suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, 365 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, IN all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. At $25 and upwards. Also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, 277 Canal street, Four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to purchase from $500 to $1,200 worth of medium class Furniture, Carpets, &c. Parties having any to dispose of at moderate prices can find a cash buyer by addressing Franklin, Herald office, stating where it can be seen.

FIRST CLASS ENAMELLED FURNITURE, PLAIN decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., manufacturers, 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets.

SCHOOL FURNITURE WANTED.—TWENTY OR THIRTY School Desks. Must be of modern style and have been but little used. Apply at 98 West Twenty fifth street.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG AND EDUCATED BACHELOR, TIRED OF a life of celibacy, desires to correspond with some lady with a view to matrimony. She must be young and of a genial disposition, possessed of moderate means, and to whom, "a lady tried for a year." Particulars will be explained hereafter. Please address box 70 Princeton, New Jersey.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN 27 YEARS OF AGE, good appearance and well educated, wishes to form an acquaintance with a lady of good standing, without regard to age or personal appearance, but affectionate and respectable. Address in confidence, E. Ernest, Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW YORK.
THIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Notice.—The season closes here Saturday with a Grand Matinee. The company open their season in Boston on Monday next.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
By universal request, Bellini's celebrated opera
IL POLIUTO.
MADAME PAULINE COLSON,
For the first time in the celebrated role of Paolina.
Brignoli as Poliuto. Ferri as Severus.
Coletti as Callistenes.
Friday, positively last night of the season.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in a new character,
On which occasion will be produced Donizetti's charming opera
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Miss Kellogg .... as .... Linda
With Miss Phillips, Brignoli, Ferri, Susini and Dubreul.
SATURDAY—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.—MATINEE SATURDAY, March 9, GALA MATINEE.
Close of the season.
Sig. MUZIO respectfully announces that the season will positively close on next Saturday, March 9, with a GRAND GALA MATINEE.
At one o'clock.
The company open on Monday in Boston.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
Notice.—The season closes positively on Saturday evening. The company opens Monday in Boston.
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, GRAND GALA
and positively last night of the opera season in Brooklyn.
Last appearance of Colson, Hinkley, Kellogg, Phillips, Brignoli, Ferri, Susini and Coletti.
BENEFIT OF MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY.
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME—FOUR PRIMA DONNE.
COLSON, HINKLEY, KELLOGG AND PHILLIPS.
NORMA AND RIGOLETTO.
The performance will consist of the entire Opera of NORMA.
Bellini's chef d'oeuvre.
MADAME COLSON .... as .... Norma.
MISS HINKLEY .... as .... Adalgisa.
SIG. STIGELLI .... as .... Pollio.
SIG. SUSINI .... as .... Oroveso.
Director and Conductor .... SIG. MUZIO.
The performance will conclude with the celebrated last act of RIGOLETTO.
MISS KELLOGG .... as .... Gilda.
MISS PHILLIPS .... as .... Maddalena.
STIGELLI—Duke of Mantua. FERRI .... Rigoletto.

WINTER GARDEN.
MISS CUSHMAN, the inimitable tragic actress, to night will appear in her great role of
MEG MERRILIES, in the operatic drama of GUY MANNERING.
Received nightly by
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES with unbounded applause.
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as DANDIE DINMONT,
assisted by a powerful cast of characters.
After which the comedietta of
MY NEW WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.
Miss Cushman will, by request, shortly repeat her great character of NANCY SYKES, in OLIVER TWIST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
On WEDNESDAY, March 6, BY DEMAND,
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST.
MINERALL.
A GRAND PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
For Schools and Families.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
That superb domestic drama, from the great story of that name, by Wilkie Collins, is produced at each.
Remember this is the LAST WEEK this great drama will be played. Remember, too, that you can see this great drama performed any afternoon or evening.
DOUBLE THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
to the Museum; and also remember that though you see this elegant play for just half what you will have to pay for seeing it elsewhere, here you can besides that see
PERFECT MEDLEY OF LIVING WONDERS,
Such as never was seen in any part of the world at any one establishment, and such as everybody must see.
WORTH TEN TIMES THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
to the Museum. This is the secret of our success. We give the public two or three dollars' worth of novelties and amusements for a "quarter." It matters not what the taste of the visitor is, he is sure to find it gratified, and leave the Museum
SATISFIED THAT HE HAS GOT HIS MONEY'S WORTH.
If anybody doubts this let them look at this list:—
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
who, with the wonderful and extraordinary
LIVING ALBINO FAMILY,
close their exhibition here next Saturday. No time should be lost in seeing them, for they certainly go to Philadelphia on Monday next.
[illegible]
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents extra.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, above Grand street.
Fifth year of this excellent troupe.
MONDAY, March 4, and every night during the week,
JERRY, NEIL and DAN BRYANT,
the popular Comedians, in their laughable acts.
First appearance of the African wonder,
JAPANESE TOMMY; OR, WHAT IS IT?
Rare-high, Dixie, Miss Dwight Fling, Jack Cade.
Jack Cade .... Dan Bryant | Lord Say .... Jerry Bryant
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Curtain rises at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
FIRST NIGHT OF PROFESSOR ANDERSON AND HIS EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD.
Seats should be secured early to-day.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
SKATING, SKATING, SKATING,
TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.
The hall will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. (Monday and Friday evenings excepted.)
The upper saloon reserved exclusively for adies.
M. HUNT, Professor.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECURE SEATS EARLY TO-DAY
FOR
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S
FIRST GREAT PERFORMANCE,
THIS EVENING AT 8.

DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION.—PRIVATE PUPILS RECeived by a first class actor and rendered competent to fill the highest roles on the stage. Address Artiste, Madison square Post office, N. Y.

NIBLO'S THEATRE, WITH SCENERY, WARDROBE, APPURTENANCES, &C.; ALSO CONCERT ROOM AND SALOON, TO LET OR LEASE, together or separately. Apply to
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
always to be found at this establishment.

THE BALL IS UP—FLOOR SKATING AT EBBITT Hall, near the corner of Broadway and Thirty third street. This beautiful Hall has returned to its original proprietor, and no pains will be spared to make it one of the best skating galleries in the city. Open at all hours of the day and till 10 P. M. ABE STAGG, Superintendent.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
always to be found at this establishment.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GREAT NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S GRAND OPENING.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S GRAND OPENING.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S GRAND OPENING.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Amphitheatre 25 cents.
There will be three nights only.
Secure seats early to-day.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY,
BRAHAM'S ORCHESTRA. BRAHAM'S ORCHESTRA
EVERY NIGHT.

THE SECOND LECTURE BEFORE THE TWELFTH Regiment will be delivered on
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
At Irving Hall (Irving place and Fifteenth street),
BY
GENERAL CHARLES YATES,
(Commander Second Brigade N. Y. S. M.)
Subject:
THE SCIENCE OF ARMS AS CONNECTED WITH PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.
Single tickets 50 cents.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, 75 cents.
Can be obtained at Hall & Sons' music store, 543 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Doors open at 7. Lecture commencing at 8 o'clock.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
EVERY NIGHT.

IRVING HALL.
TO NIGHT
TO NIGHT
THE FINEST CHILDREN'S CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
One hundred and fifty children from the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, aided by en eleated prodigies and other distinguished local talent, under the direction of Mr. A. F. PECK. No reserved seats. Tickets 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY.
MLLE. CATHARINE, MLLE. CATHARINE,
EVERY NIGHT.

MR. CHARLES R. MATURIN WILL (BY THE UNIversal request of a crowded house) repeat his agreeable entertainment (with a varied programme), consisting of recitations from Shakspere and the Poets, entirely from memory, on Friday, March 8, 1861, at Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL
663 BROADWAY.
MME. MONTANARI, MME. MONTANARI,
EVERY NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON TO-NIGHT.
Take your seats early to-day.
Box office open from 8 till 12 and from 3 to 6.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 BROADWAY,
MONS. MONTANARI, MONS. MONTANARI,
EVERY NIGHT.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

mind. Let her be the last to leave that Union which is covered with so much of glory, so much of triumph and so much of blessing. This is the only government on earth under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unlawfully from one end to the other—from San Francisco to Portland. What if our treasury is empty and our money spent, and our government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best government in the world. It is here only in the arms of this great and mighty empire that liberty was presented to the world in all her might, and all her glory, and all her usefulness. In the little republics in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arms stretching across a continent. Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen? The name of his country goes before him like a host, and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which attaches to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it and try it again. If one Congress does not judge rightly and does not act rightly, another will; it is a principle of our government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait, and when, if it be our sad fate, rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land I want to see old Kentucky standing up, even in that day of desolation—standing up with unabated strength and with the flag of our Union in her hand—standing upon her conquered fields like the last soldier of a brave and gallant band; and then, when the Union is no more, and she stands there the image of patriotism, honor, heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last; then, and not till then, I would have her consider what next is to be done for herself. My principle is, take care of the Union—compromise; do anything for it. It is the palladium of government. Take care of it, and it will take care of you. Mr. President, I have occupied more of your time than I intended. I am about to part from all my friends here, whom I shall be sorry to leave. If I have offended or grieved the heart of any man, I never so intended. I have spoken what in soberness and truth I believe, and what, to some extent, coming from the region which I do, I may say I know as a fact. I have endeavored to give you warning, but not to threaten. I have long ago learned not to threaten. I may warn; it is one of the duties of brotherhood; it is one of the duties of my place in the Senate to warn you of any danger I see approaching our common country. I have endeavored to do so. To-morrow, after to-morrow, and each succeeding to-morrow, brings with it new fears and new apprehensions. To my mind rebellion and revolution seem to be epidemic in the land, and some remedy must be devised. Mr. Crittenden closed with an appeal to the Senate to pass some measure, "not of compromise, but of policy," which should bring peace to the country, and allow the sunshine once more to break through the clouds, and make us once again the brethren of one common family.

INAUGURATION BALL IN WASHINGTON.

IN HONOR OF THE

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Monday, March 4, 1861.

ARRAY OF REPUBLICAN WIT, BEAUTY, INTELLIGENCE AND DIAMONDS—MASSACHUSETTS DAMES RIVAL...

[...]

crisis, and the party, and the inaugural of Old Abe—looks and sounds like anything but Union. The writer has attended many inauguration balls in Washington, but not one in which there was so little of joy, confidence, hope or congratulation as in this. The South, like the part of Hamlet, was left out; the citizens of Washington in small numbers were present. It was a republican entertainment, and looked about as happy as Horace Greeley in the presence of Thurlow Weed.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$855,775 ON FREIGHT.

News from Central and South America.

The New Government of Bolivia Recognized by the United States Minister.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CHILE.

Rumored Triumph of Mosquera in New Granada.

Nicaragua Wants No Treaty of Alliance with the United States.

Interesting from Peru, Guatemala, Ecuador, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall February 25, bringing the passengers, mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 11th ult., arrived at this port at noon yesterday. She brings $855,775 in treasure, and also the Central American and South Pacific mails, 114 passengers in the first cabin and 260 in the second cabin and steerage. The news from California is uninteresting, having been anticipated in its important details by the pony express and overland mail line. The following is the

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Am. Ex. Bank	$85,000	P. Naylor	$10,000
Order	12,616	Wm. Hoge & Co.	30,000
J. B. Weir & Co.	12,800	H. N. Lapley	2,500
R. Mead ... Adams	9,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	16,500
Neustadter Bro.	12,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	21,000

[...]

structions that have been sent by the United States to their Minister in Nicaragua, demanding a fair trial, will secure that end.

A new journal, called the *La Union de Nicaragua*, has lately made its appearance in place of the *Gaceta*, which latter has been discontinued.

OUR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN, Feb. 17, 1861.

Visitors to the Chontales Mines—Arrival of Emigrants from the Southern United States—Trade Brisk—The United States Treaty, &c.

The royal mail steamer Conway arrived from Aspinwall on the morning of 10th inst., bringing a number of passengers and a large freight of merchandise for the interior. Among the passengers was a New York lady, long a resident in this country, who had been on a visit to her native city, and several gentlemen, bound to Chontales on a "prospecting" tour for precious metals, &c. Quite a business is now doing in mining for gold, silver, &c., in the region of Chontales, and the mines are said to be yielding large profits to their workers.

From up the coast information has been received that two vessels had arrived at Rio Grande (Great river) from New Orleans, with some three hundred emigrants, all German, who had become disgusted with the condition of affairs in the Southern States, and had picked up "bag and baggage," and started for the Rio Grande, along whose shores they had determined to settle. This information should be received with some allowance, as such news is always exaggerated by the natives; and, for my part, I read, in lieu of three hundred, thirty emigrants, which may be about the number.

The last news from the interior of this State is of but little importance, politically. The mail has not, however, arrived, and may bring us something interesting at the last moment.

Trade has been quite brisk here since the new year dawned upon us. Several vessels have arrived laden with merchandise for the interior, and sailed again with full freights of native produce, bound to Europe and the United States. Bongos are constantly coming from the interior, bringing produce for exportation, and taking back cargoes of goods to the merchants there. The india rubber trade continues lively, but it is mostly shipped to Europe, as is likewise brazil wood, indigo and coffee.

FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

The Corea, from Granada, reached here last night. No news of importance. President Martinez approves of the governmental regulations established by Senor Saenz, on taking possession of this port, and has written a letter very complimentary to the Foreign Commission whom Senor Saenz selected as his advisers. The United States treaty could not be ratified, the time specified for its ratification having expired; but another treaty, the exact counterpart of the former, will be immediately drawn out and signed by Mr. Dimitry and the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Relations, with the full approval of the government. Indeed, a good feeling now exists throughout the republic towards our countrymen, with the exception of those of the filibuster stripe, and every encouragement is given to honest, industrious foreigners to engage in business all over the country.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from this State say that it has not yet recovered from the prostration consequent on the late change of government and the subsequent attempt at revolution. Money continues very scarce, and a feeling of insecurity deters the few capitalists from investing. All accounts concur in saying that the coffee crop will be a small one.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

[...]

compromising foe of Castilla, it is thought that all differences between the two countries will be amicably settled.

The United States steamer Saranac left Callao on the 9th instant, for Valparaiso, calling in at the Chincha Islands, where, in consequence of a strong current, she ran into an English brig and damaged her somewhat. As soon as the amount of damage was ascertained it was promptly paid. The United States steam corvette Narragansett is still at Callao.

Mr. Dimond, the well known manager of the house of Alsop & Co., of Lima, who has resided there some twenty-one years, goes to the United States, the country of his nativity, to remain. He is succeeded in the house by Mr. Hobson, of Valparaiso. The numerous friends of Mr. Dimond in Lima and Callao regret his withdrawal from this coast.

A report obtained in Callao the day the steamer sailed for Panama that a duel had been fought between an American officer and an officer of the Peruvian navy, but the whole thing was supposed to be a fabrication.

But little hope is entertained of raising the sunken frigate of war Callao at the dock at San Lorenzo. All that was done when the last effort was made was to right her in the water.

The carnival passed off at Lima with its usual train of gayeties and follies. Robberies and burglaries go on as usual. On the 11th inst. an Italian restaurant keeper in Callao killed a Spaniard by stabbing him in the abdomen. The latter was the aggressor, and the Italian is fully justified by the community.

ECUADOR.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY—RELATIONS WITH PERU, ETC.

Dates from Guayaquil to the 14th inst., via Paita, have been received here. The country is quiet and prosperous, but a renewal of hostilities with Peru is expected. The cause of the misunderstanding between the two governments is the refusal of Ecuador to acknowledge any of the provisions of the treaty made by President Castilla with his late tool Franco. The government also refuses to receive Sr. Carpancho as Minister from Peru—he having been sent in that capacity by Castilla during Franco's time. Consequently Sr. Carpancho was expected to sail from Guayaquil for Peru, in the Peruvian frigate Huascar, very soon, this vessel having left Paita on the 19th inst. for the Guayaquil river, for the purpose of bringing away the rejected Minister. The Peruvian war vessel Woayall will be left at the port of Guayaquil. Garcia Moreno, the Provisional President of Ecuador, is at Guayaquil, and Gen. Flores at Quito.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 27	MOON RISES ... morn	3 41
SUN SETS	5 56	HIGH WATER ... eve	4 53

Port of New York, March 5, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship Jamestown, Drew, Norfolk, &c—Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore—H B Cromwell & Co.

Ship Daylight, Sauger, Hong Kong, &c—J C Jewett & Co.

Ship Camden, Hodgett, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Humboldt, Bossen, Hamburg—L E Amsinck & Co.

Bark Floating Cloud (Br), Steele, Liverpool—J C McArthur.

Bark Sir Isaac Newton, Jergensen, Hamburg—L E Amsinck & Co.

Bark J E Williams, Wilson, Rotterdam—W Salem.

Bark Essex, Ray, Marseilles—Moore & Henry.

Brig Kosmopolit, Brandis, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders—Negreponte & Agelasto.

Brig Bedouin, McKenzie, Galway—McCall & Frith.

[...]